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Non-aligned team starts Iran talks

LONDON (R) — A four-member non-aligned peace mission making a new effort to end the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq had talks in Tehran Sunday with Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, Tehran Radio reported. The radio, monitored in London, gave no details of what was discussed during the two-hour meeting. The mission had previously held separate talks with Mr. Velayati and Iraq's Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi during a non-aligned conference last week in Kuwait. The committee, comprising the foreign ministers of Cuba and Zambia, India's external affairs minister and the head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), arrived in Tehran Saturday when it heard from President Ali Khamenei Iran's terms for settling the 19-month-old war.

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Hussein to visit UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — His Majesty King Hussein will visit the United Arab Emirates (UAE) on Tuesday for talks with UAE President Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan on current Arab developments, the official Emirates News Agency reported Sunday. The visit will be part of a Gulf tour, it added.

King Hussein visited Saudi Arabia and Qatar last week on a trip that appeared to be connected with the 18-month-old Gulf war between Iraq and Iran.

Sharif Zaid leaves for Bonn visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker left Amman for the Federal Republic of Germany on Sunday leading a military delegation on a visit expected to last several days.

He was seen off at the airport by the chief of staff and a number of senior officers.

Qotbzadeh considered himself 'politician of century,' radio says

BEIRUT (A.P.) — Former Iranian foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, under arrest for a coup attempt against the Islamic republic, considers himself as the "politician of the century," Tehran Radio reported Sunday. Mr. Qotbzadeh "was under surveillance for a long time" and was arrested "with the grace of God and the right movement of the infiltrating elements of the Hezbollah (Party of God)," said government spokesman Ahmad Tavakoli after a cabinet session Sunday. He said the subject was "discussed in the meeting, Tehran Radio said Saturday that Mr. Qotbzadeh and several others had been arrested in connection with a plot to assassinate Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and members of the supreme defence council, then to "carry out a bloody purge in the revolutionary organisations." "All their conversations were being recorded," said Mr. Tavakoli, "and in one of these conversations, Qotbzadeh called himself one of the century's Ahmadi Egnas, traditionally held Ahol Hassan Bani-Sadr had considered himself the greatest intellectual of the century. It is surprising how a group of people with a minimum of force believe they can face this militant nation."

Moscow launches dissident crackdown

MOSCOW (R) — Twelve people have been arrested by Soviet police in a coordinated series of raids in Moscow's dissident community, Soviet dissident sources said Sunday. The 12 men were rounded up on April 6 and their apartments and those of 50 of their relatives and friends were searched, the sources said. The sources added that the 12 had been held for more than three days and could now be formally considered under arrest. It was not known what charge would be brought against them, though dissidents are normally charged with anti-Soviet activities under one of 10 articles of the criminal code.

UN. envoy starts talks in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD (R) — United Nations special envoy Diego Cordova began talks here Sunday with Pakistani officials at the start of a day mission to the region to ease chances of a political solution to the Afghanistan problem. He held a meeting with Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan before calling on President Muhammad Zia Ul-Haq. Cordova, of Ecuador, arrived in Geneva as the personal representative of U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Tuesday he is due to begin talks between Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan in an effort to bring a halt to the negotiating

Israeli cabinet holds marathon meeting

Arafat says PLO ready for battle

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat declared Sunday that his fighters in South Lebanon were looking forward to an Israeli attack and would "teach them a lesson."

Mr. Arafat was addressing a cheering crowd of supporters at a rally in Beirut amid reports that Israeli troops had massed on the South Lebanese border in preparation for strikes at Palestinian strongholds.

The PLO leader said the joint Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces in South Lebanon, estimated by western military experts to number perhaps 20,000 men, were "in top condition and are actually looking forward to the expected attacks."

"We will teach them a lesson," Mr. Arafat declared.

Tension mounted both in Beirut and the south Sunday. Just after dawn Israeli reconnaissance planes broke the sound barrier over the capital. A second patrol returned later in the morning.

Sporadic machine-gun fire further rattled the calm of a sunny Easter Sunday as unidentified gunmen traded shots along the green line dividing Beirut into right and left-held sectors.

There were also reports of clashes in South Lebanon between the Shiite Muslim organisation Amal and some of their traditional rivals among the leftist groups.

Followers of the Lebanese Arab Army, a group of leftists which broke away from the national army during the 1975-76 civil war, on Sunday released 45 government soldiers they kidnapped

Arab media warn of 'catastrophic' blow

RIYADH (A.P.) — The Saudi state radio warned Sunday that escalating inter-Arab tensions would allow Israel to inflict "a catastrophic blow which may destroy the Arabs this time."

"Israel is given unprecedented power by the fact that the Arab states are waging sharp conflicts against one another and behaving in a manner lacking rationality," the radio said in its main commentary.

"The Arab mood is in an unusual state of saturation, and the (Israeli) blow would leave far-reaching implications on the future of the area — for a long time to come — leading to a state of permanent despair among the Arab peoples," the radio said.

"Transposing the conflict with Israel into a conflict among the Arab states themselves represents the basis for the catastrophe, which we fear will be destructive this time," it said.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al Watan reported meanwhile that Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat had phoned Saudi Arabia's King Khaled to ask for his intervention with the United States to "pressure Israel

into abandoning a planned attack on South Lebanon."

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The Saudi radio commentary came as the Kuwaiti cabinet deplored the deterioration of relations between Syria and Iraq which led to a Syrian announcement that it was completely closing its borders with Iraq by next Thursday and suspending the pumping of Iraqi and Gulf oil through its territory.

Some newspapers in the Gulf area fronted reports that the Syrian move was aimed at supporting Iran in its 19-month-old Gulf war with Iraq.

"Kuwait feels deep sorrow at the escalation of tensions between the two neighbouring states (Syria and Iraq)," Kuwait's Minister of State Abdul Aziz Hussein said after the cabinet's weekly session. "We hope wisdom will prevail and tension will subside... in this critical stage of the Arab Nation's history."

In Baghdad, the government-controlled Al Thawra newspaper denounced the Syrian leadership as "Zionists agents."

Peace, anti-bomb marches mark Easter celebrations

VATICAN CITY (A.P.) — Tens of thousands of people led by three Nobel Prize winners and the communist mayor of Rome marched through Rome to the Vatican on Sunday in an Easter march for peace and against hunger.

The organisers of the march estimated the crowd at 50,000 and police said there were 30,000. The marchers converged on St. Peter's Square where Pope John Paul II gave his Easter message to 300,000 people. (See page 8).

Hundreds released blue helium balloons — the colour of the United Nations.

Marchers included Rome Mayor Ugo Veteg; Hannes Alfven, a Swede who shared the 1970 Nobel Prize for physics; Betty Williams and Lord Philip Noel-Baker, who won Nobel peace prizes; Jean Pierre Cot, French minister for cooperation and development; and Rabbi Elio Toaff, a leader of the Jewish community in Rome.

Some carried banners with slogans saying: "Transform arms spending into investments for life" and "not another lira for armaments."

Marco Pannella, secretary of Italy's Radical Party and an organiser of the march, said the turnout was twice that of a similar march last year.

German marches

Thousands of West Germans continued their Easter marches Sunday, the third day of nationwide protests against nuclear arms.

In the Ruhr industrial area, about 20,000 demonstrators marched toward the city of Bochum. A final rally protesting nuclear arms and the stationing of further NATO medium range missiles was scheduled in the nearby city of Dortmund for Monday.

Another 20,000 persons, divided into four columns, marched on the centre of Frankfurt where a mass rally was held late Sunday. Despite miserable weather conditions, the organisers estimated that some 40,000 persons took part.

About 7,000 nuclear arms opponents assembled in Stuttgart and further south, in the state of Bavaria, some 40 small rallies were reported. About 2,500 persons had attended the major Bavarian rally in Munich Saturday.

Reagan celebrates

In Bridgetown, Barbados, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, ending a Caribbean vacation, attended Easter services Sunday with 400 Barbadians who prayed for "a peaceful settlement" in the disputed Falkland Islands.

The president and his wife, Nancy, took part in the Anglican high altar.

Haig carries 'specific ideas' to London on Falkland crisis

BUENOS AIRES (R) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig flew back to London Sunday with "specific ideas" on ways of ending the threat of war between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Diplomatic sources said one idea was a proposal by Peru for an international peace-keeping force to occupy the South Atlantic archipelago, 650 kilometres off the Argentine coast. But Mr. Haig stressed that no agreement had been reached.

Mr. Haig had been due to return to Washington but his sudden decision to return to London appears to have breathed new life into his peace mission aimed at defusing a major international crisis which began with the seizure of the British-ruled Falklands by Argentina on April 2.

A powerful British naval force is now heading for the islands and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has warned that Britain will sink any Argentine warships within 200 miles of the Falklands after 0400 GMT Monday.

Argentine government sources told Reuters Mr. Haig planned to return here on Tuesday and the secretary of state said he had "some specific ideas for discussion" with Mrs. Thatcher.

Diplomatic sources said the Peruvian plan was among alternatives he would propose in London. But they also stressed that Argentina might find it unacceptable to withdraw their troops in favour of a peace-keeping force.

Mr. Haig, however, will arrive in London after the expiry of the Easter Monday deadline set by Britain for Argentine ships to clear out from around the islands or be attacked.

Britain said Sunday the order to sink Argentine naval vessels was still in effect but it added that virtually the whole Argentine navy was in home port and away from the 200-mile zone.

Following the extensive talks between Mr. Haig

and Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri, State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said: "We have had extensive discussions with the Argentine government. We will now be returning to London with some specific ideas for discussion."

"No solution has been reached, the dialogue is not interrupted," said a spokesman for Gen. Galtieri, head of Argentina's ruling junta.

The president appeared on a balcony of the Casa Rosada presidential palace Saturday and told some 100,000 chanting, flag-waving Argentines that the country was prepared to fight for the Falklands if necessary.

The Buenos Aires newspaper Clarin quoted Argentine government sources as saying although a complete pullout was unacceptable, Argentina might prefer to withdraw its troops gradually and replace them with a small contingent of Argentine police provided Britain immediately stopped the advance of its fleet.

In Lima, Peruvian foreign ministry sources said the government had proposed the creation of a peace-keeping force made up of troops from the U.N. and countries of the Organisation of American States (OAS). They said both the British and Argentine embassies had agreed to put it to their governments.

They added the British had indicated they would prefer NATO to be included in any such peace-keeping force.

Diplomats here told Reuters that a peace-keeping force would allow both sides to save political face, allowing Argentina to withdraw temporarily without turning the islands over to Britain and permitting Britain to back away from its threat to sink Argentine warships.

In Washington, an OAS meeting was tentatively set for Monday to discuss possible solutions to the crisis.

Israeli soldier turns Jerusalem's Easter into bloody Sunday

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — An Israeli soldier shot his way into the Mosque of Omar in the hallowed Haram Al Sharif compound, sniping at bystanders and turning the Holy City's joyous Easter Sunday into a day of bloodshed that left two Arabs dead and 30 wounded.

Israel Radio identified the attacker as Alan Harry Goodman, 38, of American extraction. Police declined to confirm his identity, and little was known of his past.

Israel Radio said he first came to Israel in 1977 and attended a Hebrew course for immigrants. He returned to the United States, but immigrated to Israel again 13 months ago. "He said he hated Arabs, and he said he wanted to join the Israeli army," said the school's headmistress.

Police said he was a soldier, dressed in a military uniform and armed with an M-16 automatic rifle when he launched his attack.

One police officer told Reuters that as he was driven away, the gunman said: "I had to do it. They (the Arabs) are killing my friends and family." Other police said he used the word revenge.

Bloody riots

The unprecedented assault on a holy site reversed by Muslims sparked the bloodiest Muslim riots in years.

The gunman was believed responsible for at least one death—an Arab guard shot in the chest at the door of the mosque—and several injuries. Many more were injured in the disturbances that followed, and there was no immediate breakdown of those hit by the attacker and those by riot police.

Jerusalem's Maqassad Hospital on the Mount of Olives in the Arab sector reported treating almost 100 people. Dr. R.B. Nammari, acting director, said a 20-year-old Arab died of a bullet in the liver and 15-16 others suffered bullet wounds.

Dr. Nammari said about 25 people were hospitalised although he said the number could rise.

together, some with bruises, and about 75 were released. Many had been overcome by tear gas, he said.

Hadassah Hospital in West Jerusalem said it treated 27 people, including five American tourists, for injuries suffered from rocks thrown by demonstrators in various parts of Arab Jerusalem. Three required hospitalisation.

Israeli police chief Aryeh Ivtsan claimed the attacker acted alone. But Interior Minister Yosef Burg ordered an urgent investigation into whether he had accomplices.

Israel Radio said. It said Mr. Burg was worried about the damage the attack could inflict on Jewish-Arab relations.

According to police and eyewitnesses, the attacker entered the compound at 9:30 (07:30 GMT) through the Magharbeh Gate and shot two guards when they challenged him.

Then he ran into the golden-domed Mosque of Omar, where the Prophet Mohammad made his legendary leap to heaven, shot another guard dead and sniped at bystanders until his ammunition ran out.

Anguished Muslims hurled rocks at the Israeli anti-terrorist squad of border policemen as they tried to reach the mosque.

Police used tear gas and gunfire to disperse the crowd of over 1,000, but other riots broke out elsewhere in the city.

Arab shopkeepers closed their stores and police told pilgrims not to enter the narrow, cobbled alleys of Old Jerusalem.

Trouble erupted outside the walled city when Arabs stoned a bus carrying Israeli tourists, injuring five people.

Non-aligned summit 'safe' in Iraq

PARIS (R) — Iraq, at war with neighbouring Iran, has spent more than \$1 billion to ensure the safety and comfort of about 100 world leaders due to meet in Baghdad on Sept. 6-10. Iraqi Deputy Premier Tariq Aziz was quoted as saying in an interview published here Sunday. Mr. Aziz, quoted in the weekly French-language magazine Afrique Asie, said the war would not interfere with the planned seventh summit of non-aligned leaders. He said Iraqi air defences had been notably improved since Israeli bombers destroyed a nuclear research reactor being built at Tammuz, near Baghdad, last June. "If Israel holds such intentions (of making a second attack) Iraq is perfectly capable of defending its airspace," he said. "Although I personally don't believe it (Israel) would dare to challenge almost 100 heads-of-state."

The gunman could not have picked a more sensitive spot to carry out his attack. The Haram Al Sharif is where the Muslims built the third holiest shrine after Mecca and Medina—the mosques of Omar and Al Aqsa — commemorating Prophet Mohammad's last earthly stand.

The most serious incident involving the compound occurred in 1969, when an Australian tried to burn down the Al Aqsa Mosque, saying he wanted to usher in Judgment Day. He was ruled insane by an Israeli court and deported to Australia.

Israel's chief rabbinite issued a statement, saying that by this despicable act of opening fire, the gunman "removed himself from the nation of Israel."

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek called it "an act of madness" comparable to the shooting of the Pope and President Reagan.

U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, whose government has

appealed for restraint, later held talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Israeli officials said they wanted to hear the U.S. response to a series of questions the government had put to the American administration.

In Washington, the United States Sunday condemned as an outrage the gunman's attack.

"We deeply deplore and condemn the senseless violence," a State Department spokesman said.

The spokesman said the United States extended condolences "to all those who have suffered physically and spiritually from this outrage."

The State Department also called upon all governments and people throughout the Middle East to refrain from any acts of violence which could cause further loss of life and increase tensions in the area.

Arabs condemn attack

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Muslim Supreme Council here on Sunday charged the Israeli government with responsibility for the attack by an Israeli soldier on the Mosque of Omar and called for a seven-day general strike in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In Beirut, Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat said the gunman, who sprayed bullets into the holy site, was acting on orders from the Israeli government and described the incident as "an ugly crime and religious plot."

Sheikh Saad Al Din Al Alami, head of Jerusalem's Supreme Muslim Council, told reporters the Arab community had received threatening letters and warned authorities an incident was likely. "Any attempt to interfere with Muslim rights of reverence will be met with resistance and rejection," he said.

The Gaza municipal council held an emergency meeting and decided to follow the Jerusalem Muslim Council's call for the week-long general strike.

Sheikh Alami charged at his news conference that the attack was "part of a campaign of pressure to force the people of the occupied territories to surrender to political formulas... needless to say this pressure will not succeed."

In Amman, Minister of Aqwaq and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif said that Saturday's bomb blast in Nabulus and the criminal act against worshippers in Jerusalem Sunday constitute "one like in a long chain of pre-meditated acts directed against Al Aqsa Mosque."

Mr. Sharif cited the 1969 burning of Al Aqsa Mosque, excavation under the holy shrine and Israel's repeated violations against the holy site.

"There is no doubt that the Israeli occupation authorities are coordinating their actions with extremist elements for the implementation of Zionist carefully-studied plans," Mr. Sharif charged.

Mr. Arafat said the man was "one of Begin's followers."

"This ugly crime comes on Easter day to become a double crime," Mr. Arafat told a packed auditorium at the Arab University in West Beirut.

Kuwait, the government accused Israel of committing a crime against Islamic holy shrines in Jerusalem.

"The aggression is a new circle in the series of crimes Israel is committing in the occupied Arab lands, utilising the continuous American aid and the current Arab situation," Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abdul Aziz Hussein said.

Mr. Hussein urged world public opinion to condemn "such Israeli acts being conducted against the Palestinians and Islamic shrines in the occupied Arab territories."

He also predicted that the attack against the mosque will be handled by Arab states within the framework of the Arab League.

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NATIONAL

Noting every visible indication of man's activities in Wadi Al Hasa from prehistoric times until 1918

The following is a report on the Wadi Al Hasa archaeological survey prepared by Dr. Burton MacDonald of the St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Canada. The report is reprinted from the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR) Newsletter.

The Wadi Al Hasa archaeological survey was in the field for its second season from April 20 to May 29 1981. The team members were Burton MacDonald, Gary O. Rollefson, and Duane W. Roller. Munawar Rawashdeh represented the Department of Antiquities of Jordan. Mujahed Muhaisen, an employee of the Department of Antiquities and a doctoral candidate in the Department of pre-history at the University of Bordeaux, joined the team for the fourth week of fieldwork. Rollefson did the lithic analysis and James A. Sauer, then Director of the American Centre of Oriental Research in Amman, did the pottery analysis.

The project, licensed by the Department of Antiquities of Jordan, under the directorship of Dr. Adnan Haidid, was an affiliated project of the American Schools of Oriental Research and was funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. A grant was made by the St. Francis Xavier University Council for Research to develop a computer programme for the storage and retrieval of information gathered by the survey.

During the first season in the Wadi Al Hasa survey in 1979, efforts were concentrated on the area along the south flank of the wadi from the western edge of the plateau, where a steep descent begins toward the southeastern plain (Ghor) of the Dead Sea, eastward to the ridge overlooking the Wadi La'ban. Fieldwork in 1981 moved further eastward as far as the ridge overlooking the Wadi Al 'Ali. A total of 338 sites (Sites 215-552) were located. During both the 1979 and 1981 seasons the area south of the Wadi Al Hasa for a distance of 8-12 kilometres was surveyed. In each season approximately 110 sq. m. were covered.

Methodology

The area for study was systematically surveyed by foot and vehicle. The west and east slopes of the wadis in the area — wadis La'ban, Ja'is, and Anmeim — were walked by the team members. The ridges overlooking these wadis and the plateau areas between and to the south were also covered. Every visible indication of man's activities in the area from prehistoric times to A.D. 1918 was noted. These indications consisted of lithic and sherd scatters, places of burial, watchtowers, roads, and, in association with the Roman Road (Site 429) milestones, aqueducts, mills, terraces, and major architectural sites. An effort was made to collect artifacts, especially lithics and sherds, at each site. The sites were described and sketched, where feasible, and their locations were plotted on 1:25,000-scale maps. All sites were given an inventory rating to aid the department of Antiquities in selecting sites with the greatest potential for excavation based on archaeological importance, and to help the department determine the urgency for excavation due to natural or human threat, excavation practicability, and tourist potential.

Prehistoric materials of the 1981 season

In the 1981 survey, 164 sites were located from which lithic samples were taken. Eight of the sites were predominantly ceramic in nature, and either the lithic samples were too small (one in four pieces) to indicate an appreciable prehistoric presence or they contained only unidentifiable chips or flakes. For the remaining 156 sites, preliminary analysis of the 5,798 stone tools and debitage entailed typological identification of tools and cores, identification of the probable age of each artefact, and calculation of the relative age of each artefact, and calculation of the relative frequencies of tools and cores for each site.

The cultural periods represented by most of the lithic samples could not be determined. Nevertheless, the reliance on blade production, microblade manufacture, the use of punch technique, overall artifact size, and relative degree of patination were often sufficient to indicate that many of the otherwise undatable artefacts did not come from the Lower, Middle, or early Upper Palaeolithic periods; they were therefore classified as "late" in date. A great deal of imprecision remains, of course, since the dates of these artefacts probably fall somewhere between ca. 20,000 and 2,000 B.C. (late Palaeolithic through Early Bronze), but at least the occupations they represent are distinguishable from the earlier half-million years of human presence in the area.

Lower Palaeolithic (older than ca. 80,000 B.C.) samples were found at seventeen sites—roughly one-tenth of the sites—although the number of artefacts that could be assigned confidently to this long period of human development was low (only 19 pieces). Another 22 artefacts from eight sites could have come from the Lower or Middle Palaeolithic. One hand axe from Site 337, on the western slopes of the lower Wadi Ja'is, is a crude amygdaloid that evidently dates to the Middle Acheulean and is as much as a half-million years old.

Artifacts from the Middle Palaeolithic (ca. 80,000-35,000 B.C.) were found at 102 sites, nearly two-thirds of all those located during the survey. Although this is evidence of extensive occupation, the 750 artifacts assigned to the period constitute only 13 per cent of the total artifact sample. Material that could have come from the later phases of the Middle Palaeolithic or the earlier parts of the Upper Palaeolithic were found at 38 sites. At least three sites have truly transitional Middle-Upper Palaeolithic occupations, evidenced by the diagnostic Emireh point.

Upper Palaeolithic (ca. 35,000-14,000 B.C.) samples were found at roughly one-third of the sites. The 395 artifacts assigned to this period, probably do not adequately reflect the Upper Palaeolithic presence in this part of Jordan. A large proportion of the numerous "Late" lithics may well come from the later stages of the Upper Palaeolithic.

Epipalaeolithic assignments, which total only 99 pieces and appear at only five sites in the survey area. The Epipalaeolithic period (ca. 14,000-8,000 B.C.) was not adequately represented among the sites. The absence of evidence of the use of microburin technique, microburins, and retouched geometric microliths in any of the artefact samples precluded conclusive assignment of any of the collections to this important phase of cultural change in the Near East. The technological similarities between the Epipalaeolithic and Early Neolithic periods are such that more than a thousand artefacts (nearly a fifth of the total samples) could have come from either or both periods. Additionally, many of the "Late" artifacts could represent Epipalaeolithic occupations.

Early Neolithic (ca. 8,000-6,000 B.C.) evidence is easier to detect among the lithic samples, for diagnostic elements from this period were more abundant. Pressure-flaked lance points and arrowheads, as well as occasionally frequent burins on concave truncations, were found at seven sites, although many of the "Late" and the Epipalaeolithic Early Neolithic assignments probably belong to this cultural period.

Because two sites (307 and 524) produced abundant and conclusive ceramic evidence, the lithic samples in association can be assigned to the Late Neolithic (ca. 6,000-4,250 B.C.). Both sites are at least semi-permanent in situ villages. Lithics were collected from only the lower portions of Site 307, which is located on a terrace complex just above the Wadi Al Hasa; and although this restricted sample did not yield any evidence of equipment to grind seeds and grain, one unserrated sickle blade was found. The 568 sherds collected from Site 307 are predominantly Late Neolithic. Site 524, in the upper Wadi La'ban, produced a basalt grinding stone

fragment in addition to a wide range of chipped stone material, and a road cut along the site has exposed up to 2 m. of stratified ash deposits. A total of 146 Late Neolithic sherds were collected at the site. One gazelle and several sheep/goat bones were collected from the ash layer in the road cut.

Lithic material that might reflect Chalcolithic occupations (ca. 4,250-3,300 B.C.) was scanty. One small pressure-flake arrowhead was found at Site 346. Site 308, which consists of stone enclosures, stone piles, and possible terrace walls in the central Wadi Ja'is, produced 63 Late Chalcolithic sherds. This ceramic sample is associated with rarer chipped stone artifacts, many of which are of Middle Palaeolithic origin: the remainder of the lithic artifacts are nondescript and could represent any periods of the "Late" classification.

Besides the above-mentioned sites, Late Chalcolithic-Early Bronze I (ca. 3,750-2,900 B.C.) sherds were found at three sites.

Artifacts ascribed to the "Late" periods of lithic manufacture turned up on 95 of the 156 sites, making his category almost as extensive as Middle Palaeolithic distributions. In absolute terms, however, the number of "Late" artifacts is nearly double the figure for the Middle Palaeolithic.

Materials from the historic periods

Pottery sherds were collected from 148 of the 338 sites surveyed. The number of sherds ranged from 1,226 collected at Site 406, Rujm Faridiyyeh, to three from Site 375, a group of five towers/tombs. Generally, however, sites that yielded only four or five sherds are not included in the 148 sites. Their sherds were not counted or saved, though they were mentioned in the data collection sheets.

Besides the Early Bronze I sherds found in association with the above-mentioned Late Chalcolithic-Early Bronze I sites, six Early Bronze I (ca. 3,300-2,900 B.C.) sites were surveyed.

Moreover, Early Bronze pottery was found at two sites: 415, where the pottery was read as Early Bronze-Iron Age body sherds, and 287. There were several other sites at which the pottery reading was Early Bronze. At sites 476 and 536 the pottery was read as Early Bronze or Ottoman/Modern. At this stage in the study of the pottery, none can be definitely associated with Early Bronze II-IV.

Although stone tools and debitage were important components of Early Bronze Age and later remains, diagnostic typological evidence was not found in the 1981 season. Many "Late" lithic artifacts could come from the Early Bronze Age. The Middle Bronze period (ca. 1,950-1,550 B.C.) is unrepresented in the survey area except for one possible Middle Bronze sherd at Site 362. No sherds can yet be dated to the Late Bronze period (ca. 1,550-1,200 B.C.). Pottery from the Iron I period (ca. 1,200-1,000 B.C.) was collected at four sites. Site 311, Rujm Ja'is, is an important site from the Iron IIA-B period (ca. 918-605 B.C.). The 209 sherds collected there all date to this same period. The site is probably identifiable with Glueck's Rujm Ja'ez or his Site 217, one of his Edomite fortresses or border sites. It is located on a terrace on the west side of the central segment of the Wadi Ja'is.

This site ought to be considered in conjunction with Site 248, Rujm Muhawish, located on one of the highest points (1,198 m.) in the plateau area west of the Wadi La'ban and commanding an excellent view in all directions. This site appears to be a large fortress from the Iron II period. The structure consists of a polygonal building with towers at the corners and long, narrow structures that measure 4-5 m. running between the towers. None of the structures is preserved to more than one meter above the present ground level.

Three predominantly Iron II sites—282, 283, and 284—are located to the east and northeast of Site 248 on the east side of the upper Wadi La'ban and were probably villages.

No pottery or other occupational remains were found that dated definitely to the Persian period (539-332 B.C.). But this is not unusual for this part of southern Jordan.

A maximum of 70 sherds of the Hellenistic period (332-63 B.C.) were scattered through ten possible sites. Only five of these sherds are unquestionably Hellenistic, however. None of these sites can be described as distinctly

Hellenistic in any way, and other periods dominate most of them.

Because the area of the survey lies within ancient Nabataea, it was not unexpected that Nabataean pottery was the most common and Nabataean sites the most numerous. Of the 148 pottery-yielding sites, 80 had some Nabataean pottery, and that pottery was dominant at 40. Besides these 80 sites, the reading from 20 others was Nabataean/Late Roman, and from one (313) it was Hellenistic/early Nabataean Byzantine.

The major Nabataean population centre found in the 1981 season was in the Wadi La'ban. At its mouth is the prominent site of Khirbet Al Tannur (229), on a summit nearly 400 m. above the wadi bed. This major Nabataean sanctuary was excavated in 1937 by N. Glueck. The 1981 visit did not add to the earlier findings.

Ten kilometres up Wadi La'ban lies another major Nabataean centre, only briefly mentioned by previous explorers. This is Qasr Al Dherih, Site 253, which seems to be a smaller version of the temple at Khirbet Al Tannur.

The advent of Roman control in A.D. 106 meant little change for the inhabitants of the area. Most of the major Nabataean sites continued to be occupied, and there seem to have been no major new sites except those associated with the construction of the Via Nova, built by Trajan in A.D. 111-114.

Over eight miles of the Via Nova were explored during the 1981 season, from the bridge, Site 535, across the Wadi Al Hasa to the northern flanks of Jahal Al-Ildham, or from south of mile 63 to mile 55 from Petra. At each mile—sites 435, 394, 398, 384, 416, 411, and 413—up to ten mile-stones were still visible, although their condition has deteriorated dramatically since Thomsen examined them early this century. The inscriptions recorded by Thomsen were mostly faint or obliterated.

The roadway was made of hard and durable fieldstones, with raised curbs on either side. The width of the road is three metres, although on the plateau it was doubled sometime after construction. It is not known how long the road remained in use: the last milestone inscription, near the Wadi Al Hasa, is Tetrarchic.

A number of structures were surveyed along the road and are to be associated with it. The most important is known as Rujm Faridiyyeh, Site 416, at mile 58. Although the structure cannot be dated precisely, it seems to have been a fort or garrison. It is located near a spring, 'Ain Faridiyyeh, and its east face parallels the roadway. The structure is 45 m. on a side and has a doorway south of centre on the east side. The east wall is preserved to six courses of well-laid pseudo-isodomic masonry. The interior seems to have rooms on three sides.

Some of the nondescript towers near the Via Nova, especially those on the slopes north of the plateau proper, can be associated with the road. Of special note are Site 432, a fort or way station in a saddle between mile 60 (Site 394) and mile 61 (Site 435); and Site 386, approximately one kilometre north of Rujm Faridiyyeh, which may have been an outpost of the large fortress, as it controls an area hidden from Rujm Faridiyyeh.

Sherds from the Late Roman-Byzantine period (A.D. 135-640) were found at five sites. These sites do not fall into any one category, and a study of their location within the survey area leads to no significant conclusions.

The number of Byzantine (A.D. 324-640) sites in the area was surprisingly low. They are generally small and are mostly located in the western portion of the survey area.

Early Islamic period (A.D. 630-1,174) habitation in the area appears to be virtually nonexistent on the basis of the sherds gathered. Only one Fatimid-Mamluk sherd was found during the entire season: a small, purple-glazed body sherd at Site 452, which is located on the east bank of the upper Wadi Anmeim. Nothing else from this period was noted.

Pottery sherds read as Mamluk/Ottoman were found at only one site, 362. This was the predominant pottery at that site.

Pottery from four sites was assigned to the Ottoman period (A.D. 1516-1918), along with that from two other probably contemporaneous sites. All of these sites are located in the western portion of the survey area and in close relation to the Wadi La'ban.

Pottery from 50 sites was read as Ottoman/Modern (A.D. 1516-present); from one site as

possible Ottoman/Modern; and from two sites (476 and 536) as Ottoman/Modern or Early Bronze. Ottoman/Modern pottery was dominant at 15 of the

throughout the survey area. They are generally small, and the number of associated sherds is usually small as well.

On any survey there are always

265, 276, 277, 278, 279, and 281 in the Wadi La'ban and the one, 427, in the Wadi Al Hasa had no associated pottery. Investigation of their construction is necessary

1981 season. Also, closer study of the association between pottery and site will lead to more definite conclusions regarding the occupational history of the territory.



Dr. Burton MacDonald

above-mentioned 50 sites. Nothing of significance can be concluded about these sites. This pottery is associated with villages, stone enclosures, and sherd scatters. Moreover, the sites occur

a number of sites that cannot be dated. Many of the tombs surveyed had no associated pottery, so assignment of a period is difficult. The seven mile sites, 258,

before they can be assigned to a definite period. Aqueduct sites and cave sites cause problems of dating. Further study is necessary of the pottery sherds collected in the

Present plans are to carry out phase three of the Wadi Al Hasa survey in spring 1982. Work will begin at the Wadi Al 'Ali and continue eastward as far as the Desert Highway.

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7.500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12.500 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O. Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box — please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____

Name :
Address :
Signature :

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.

Randa Habib's CORNER

I have always maintained that one only needs to look around him to be made to laugh or cry, and that life can assume any colour we wish to give it.

Therefore let us enjoy together some gay moments picked from everyday life... The anecdotes I shall relate to you in this

column are about real-life blunders and bricks that will amuse people and hopefully make them think twice... taken in their right perspective.

One last thing: Any resemblance to persons alive or dead is, of course, intended.

First class passenger

I have always, whenever I could afford it, preferred to travel first class—to look calmly around me and see people rushing to the bus that will drive them to the plane, in order to find the best possible seat... To feel shamefully contented for not having to run; to be pampered, well looked after and to be comfortable in the hushed atmosphere of the first class cabin.

My holidays start then and there; I like aeroplanes; I like to look at the clouds; but what I enjoy most is to observe my fellow travellers. This is how I was often witness to many unusual stories of which I have chosen to relate to you two:

This marvelously dressed lady, complete with jewels and make-up attracted my attention immediately. Even though I myself belong to the so wrongly called "weaker sex", I always appreciate elegance and beauty in a woman. Both of us being unaccompanied it did not take us long to start a conversation. I must however admit that the conversation was really flat because despite her groomed appearance my companion had very little to say.

When the stewardess arrived and handed us the immigration cards, I started to fill mine out immediately, as I always like to get these things out of the way quickly.

"Elegant" companion read her card and then turned to me with a bewildered air, to ask "How the hell did they know that I have a maid?" I was puzzled and could not understand what she meant so she pointed an inaccurately manicured finger to the card and explained: "Look here, maiden name, if they want to know the name of my maid they must know that I have one."

My second "adventure" in the first class cabin was closer to being dangerous.

A certain lady of our Jordanian society, spotting among the passengers a man in traditional Arab dress looked at her companion and said, putting on her most bubbly accent, "How come there are such people in first class?"

This remark was unfortunately overheard by the passenger in confusion. Being proud of his race and of the large Jordanian family to which he belongs he proceeded to tell each of them off in no uncertain terms although the companion had made no comment...The Amman-London trip turned virtually into a catch-as-catch-can, where the referee was no other than the captain who ended up doing a peacekeeping shuttle between the cockpit and the first class cabin.

Minister holds meeting with UNRWA director

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim conferred in his office Sunday with Director of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees Affairs (UNRWA) in Jordan John Tan-

der. They discussed subjects connected with refugee camps, refugee conditions and the services of UNRWA to these refugees in general. The meeting was attended by the ministry's under-secretary, Abdul Rahim Jarrah.

Jordan, U.S. discuss truck assembly venture

AMMAN (Petra) — Joint Jordanian-American ventures including the establishment of industries for the production of lorries and truck assembly factories were discussed here Sunday by a visiting American trade delegation and members of the Amman Chamber of Commerce. The delegation also talked with local merchants concerned with transport affairs who were present

at the meeting. The delegation later called at the Ministries of Industry and Trade and Transport and visited the headquarters of the Joint Jordanian Iraqi Land Transport company and the Union of Jordanian garages for further discussion.

The delegation is a U.S. Department of Commerce and Trade

Mission for trucks, trailers and buses. It consists of representatives of nine companies and is led by Mr. Fred Cord of the U.S. Truck Body and Equipment Association. "The mission's visit also includes Oman, Kuwait and Iraq, to explore the local markets," a spokesman for the U.S. embassy in Amman told the Jordan Times.

Standards organisation to meet here Monday

AMMAN (J.T.) — The 15th meeting of the Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) is due to open at the organisation's headquarters here Monday.

During its four-day meeting, the board will discuss reports presented by 20 technical committees on their work in the past two years, according to AOSM Dir-

ector General Zafer Al Sawwaf. He said that other technical committees will be formed to deal with standardisation of paper, chemicals and textile. AOSM technical committees, he added, are concerned with laying down standards and specifications for Arab products such as chemical fertilisers, aluminium, food industries, agricultural implements,

tobacco, electric wires, glass oil products and packing materials. AOSM, established in 1965, aims at unifying technical terms and standard specifications for products in the Arab World. It also assists in the establishment of national bodies and collaborates with international standards activities.

West Bank mayor disowns Leagues

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mr. Saleem Mohammad Khalil, the head of Kufri Al Lebed Municipal Council in Tulkarm district, has denied any connection with the Village Leagues in the occupied West Bank. Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Sunday.

In a cable he sent to the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs, Mr. Khalil denounced the Village Leagues and condemned their suspect activities, adding that he had never been and will never become a member of these leagues, the paper added.

Jordan to host Arab institute

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet has agreed to host the Arab translation institute which the Arab League will establish at the Yarmouk University, Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Sunday. All procedures required for allocating the necessary wings for the institute have been completed, the paper added.

KLM fetes aviation personalities

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Manager of the Royal Dutch airline, KLM, Najib Fakhouri, and his wife gave cocktail party at the King Hussein Club in honour of many outstanding tourist and aviation personalities in Jordan. Several businessmen and dignitaries also attended the cocktail.

Mr. Fakhouri has been organising such parties occasionally to provide the opportunity for tourist and aviation personnel to meet and get acquainted.

The cocktail was attended by Director General of Civil Aviation Shafiq Ghazi Rakon, Al President (Al Chairman) and Director General of march.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Outstanding policemen honoured

AMMAN (Petra) — Under the patronage of Interior Minister Suleiman Arar, a ceremony took place on Sunday in the presence of Public Security Director Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Idris to hand over medals to outstanding policemen. The ceremony took place at the headquarters of the Public Security Directorate. Another ceremony marking the inauguration of a police library at the Princess Basma centre for training policewomen and the inauguration of the Amman Suburbs Police new centre took place on Sunday on the occasion of the Arab Police Day. At the inauguration ceremony of the new Amman Suburbs Police centre, Mr. Arar said "he is proud for this new achievement which manifests determination to continue the mission of the police to serve the supreme goals charted by His Majesty King Hussein."

Meeting discusses private education

AMMAN (Petra) — The director of private education at the Amman Education Department Sunday discussed with the heads of private education sections at the department, health conditions at private schools and health insurance fees which schools charge their students in return for the medical services rendered. They also discussed the question of licensing new private schools for the new scholastic year, and the question of mixed education in private schools. The meeting made a recommendation against mixed education unless the conditions laid down by the Ministry of Education in this connection are applied. The director of private education asserted the significance of technical supervision by the Ministry of Education of the private educational institutes.

Abdul Jaber back from Morocco

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Labour Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jaber returned to Amman Saturday at the end of his week-long visit to Morocco, where he discussed with officials of the Moroccan Ministry of Employment provisions of a Jordanian-Moroccan draft agreement on cooperation in labour-related affairs. During his stay, Dr. Abdul Jaber also delivered lectures at the Moroccan National Administration College on social and economic development and the role of management in drawing up development plans and Jordan's experiment in this field.

Tomato paste makers buy local

AMMAN (Petra) — The Agricultural Processing Company (APC) board decided at a meeting here Sunday to purchase locally produced tomatoes for 50 fils a kilogramme. The board, meeting under the chairmanship of Ministry of Agriculture Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi, also discussed ways of developing the tomato paste industry with a view to meeting the requirements of the local market.

Mu'ab phone system to be automated

KARAK (Petra) — The Telecommunications Corporation department here started on Sunday transforming the manually operated telephone service at Mu'ab into a semi-automated one. The department director said that the Mu'ab post office will shortly be linked with the central telephone exchange board serving Al Husseinieh, Al Omariyeh, Al Khalidiyeh, Al Faisaliyeh and Umm Hammat and the Karak central telephone exchange.

Dakhqan to go to Morocco

AMMAN (J.T.) — Natural Resources Authority Vice-President Ahmad Dakhqan will leave for Rabat, Morocco, to represent Jordan at the meetings of the Arab mineral wealth conference scheduled to be held there on April 29, Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Sunday.

Admin. course starts in Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — The Institute of Public Administration's branch opened here Sunday a second training course in public administration for civil servants employed by Irbid Governorate's departments. Taking part in the 70-day course are 33 employees who will be required to take part in research work dealing with administrative work at their various departments.

Zarqa flower exhibit opened

ZARQA (Petra) — The Education Department Director opened here Sunday a flower exhibition at Zainab preparatory school for girls. At the exhibition there is a corner for displaying ways of natural flower arrangement and the production of artificial flowers. The director also opened at the school premises for a scouting camp in which 60 female students are taking part. At the three-day camp, the participants will receive theoretical lessons, and carry out practical training in scouting.

Northern village budget announced

IRBID (Petra) — The 1982 fiscal budget of Ashrafyeh village in Irbid Governorate amounts to JD 144,000, a municipal spokesman said on Sunday. Most of the funds have been allocated for constructing roads and building schools, the spokesman said. A spokesman for Irbid District Electricity Company said Sunday that the company is at present carrying out the final phases of an electrification project in Ashrafyeh. The project will be completed in the coming two months, he said.

Status department issues instructions

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Status Department has issued new instructions dealing with the dates of registration, birth, death and how to obtain birth certificates and identity cards. The instructions stipulate that births should be notified at the Civil Status centre within 24 hours. They also stipulate that all Jordanian newly-weds should report to the Civil Status Department within 60 days of the date of their marriage to obtain a marriage certificate. Each citizen who loses his identity card issued by the department should report to the Civil Status Department within 15 days to obtain a new identity card.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

* Exhibition of Saudi Paintings, at the Palace of Culture, Al Hussein Sports City.

* Paintings by young Jordanian artists at the University of Jordan Library.

Video film

* Magazine d'Informations at 5 p.m.; Les Trois Maudits at 6 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan (second from left) chairs Sunday a session of Muslim scholars' conference in Amman (Petra photo).

Hassan urges Muslim scholars to uphold rights to Jerusalem

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in the first annual conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al-Bai Foundation) met Sunday with University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali and were briefed on the development of education in Jordan. Dr. Majali talked about the university's development, teaching system and programmes.

Earlier, the participants resumed their meeting under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan who called on Muslim leaders and ulemas to give more concern to Arab and Islamic civil rights to Jerusalem in the light of Israel's practices. "Muslim leaders now face a very serious challenge in this respect particularly in view of the fact that there are more than 30 studies that support Israel's claims over Palestine and Jerusalem in particular," Prince Hassan said.

Status of non-Muslims

Addressing the conference on the treatment of non-Muslims under Islam, Crown Prince Hassan called on the Muslim ulemas to focus attention on Islamic and Arab rights in Jerusalem in particular. He pointed out that these

rights are related to sovereignty, religious and civil rights, and the administration of the Holy City. He said Muslim ulemas are facing a serious challenge in this connection, particularly that there are well over 30 scientific studies sympathetic with the alleged Jewish historic rights over Palestine in general and Jerusalem in particular.

Academy president Nasreddin Al Assad asserted that the Islamic world is currently passing through a phase of a wide-scale openness on the external world through comprehensive and constant dialogue and the call for creating new international systems capable of coping with the requirements of the age. Several proposals and recommendations were made in the session. Some of them called for drawing up a comprehensive document on human rights in Islam and focusing on man's value in Islam in particular and on the importance of ethics in general.

Some of the participants recommended the introduction of new scientific references related to research and adding them to the accredited references in research, particularly those involving diplomatic relations linking Muslim with non-Muslim states.

Financial management

During the discussions that took place, Prince Hassan spoke about the question of financial management in Islam. He emphasised the significance of striking a balance between the concepts of development and affiliation when dealing with the question of financial management. He said Islamic economic thought should be formed of two parts—the one is materialistic which involves development, and the other is moral which involves affiliation. He said linking these two concepts in a balanced way would lead to the best way of utilising the funds of Muslims according to the priorities that guide the newly created Islamic financial institutions which are trying to wage the experiment of financing development projects.

Crown Prince Hassan explained that there is a great difference between the conditions of Muslims vis-a-vis their financial relationships during the era when Islamic civilisation reached its peak and the current conditions. He said that at present, the more developed Muslim states are applying harsh terms in their dealing with the less developed Muslim states—the same terms applied on Muslim states by non-Muslim countries.

Some participants proposed that the questions of property and rights of workers be studied in detail in view of the significance of these two topics in theoretical and practical terms. Other participants asserted the significance of classifying the references which are allowed for use when making research on the financial resources in Islam. The conference will resume its sessions on Monday, and will conclude its meetings in the evening.

Today's weather

Today will bring a slight drop in temperature and the weather will be partly cloudy with probability of light showers in eastern and southern parts of Jordan. The wind will be light and variable. In Ajlun there will be partly cloudy weather with a slight probability of showers. Wind will be northerly moderate and the sea calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	13	23
Aqaba	18	32
Deserts	12	26
Jordan Valley	17	31

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 25, Aqaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 40 per cent, Aqaba 33 per cent.

JORDAN TOURISM AND SPA COMPLEX CO. (ZARQA - MA'IN HOT SPRINGS) AMMAN - JORDAN

INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION

The Jordan Tourism and Spa Complex Co. (Zarqa - Ma'in Hot Springs) invites submission of prequalification data by specialised management firms, to manage a four star international standard hotel and spa complex.

The project consists of: 80 double rooms, 32 suites and 18 apartments with a thermal clinic, recreative bath, two swimming pools, public restaurants, camping grounds, campground bath, picnic areas and other services.

Prequalification data shall include, but is not limited to the following:

- 1- Name, address, country, date of incorporation, type of firm and paid up capital of the interested firm.
- 2- Names of principals and key positions in the firm, including their professional specialities and experience.
- 3- List of spa complexes managed and presently being managed by the firm with a brief description of each of the complexes, locations, name of owners and total cost of the operated complexes.
- 4- Any additional information which will demonstrate the degree of qualification of the firm for the above work.
- 5- Only firms possessing experience in operating spa complexes need apply.

Prequalification data shall be submitted not later than TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON - SATURDAY THE EIGHTH OF MAY - NINETEEN HUNDRED EIGHTY TWO (12.00 Hrs. - 08.05. 1982) to:

The Jordan Tourism and Spa Complex Co.
Shmeisani, Al-A'asha Qais Street
Behind the new Arab Bank Building
Telephone: 68272
OR
P.O. Box 35177
Amman - Jordan
Telex 22329 SPA JO

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DE FACTONOMICS

Development: potential & performance

Last week, it was my pleasure to visit Morocco as guest of the Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences and the national School for Public Administration in Rabat. I gave a series of lectures on development administration and had very fruitful discussions and exchange of views with people of varied backgrounds.

What made the visit more rewarding was that it coincided with the beginning of a national discussion inaugurated by His Majesty King Hassan II under the theme Economic Take-off and Social Development. Officials from all government ministries and departments gathered in a four day meeting together with representatives of the private sector, including chambers of industry, commerce and agriculture, party leaders, trade unionists, university lecturers and municipal representatives. Four committees were formed to deal with investment promotion, production infrastructure and social development.

It seems to me that the motivation behind the meeting was the realisation by all parties concerned, namely the government, employers and workers, that the performance of the country is far below its potential. Each party started to blame the other for that, a state not peculiar to any one country. However, if this attitude of

passing the buck were to continue for long, all parties would have suffered. Time is a very crucial factor when talking about development performance and potential. If the opportunity to bridge the gap between the two was missed, the development prospects of a developing country may become bleak in the light of social disintegration, population explosion and internal quarrels over the distribution of a given cake rather than enlarging it.

Morocco is a country blessed with potential for development. It is a country about three quarters of a million square kilometres, large with diverse climate. Arable land is vast and natural resources abound, particularly phosphate, it has long sea coasts with rich fish resources, its population reaches twenty three million with an excess of skilled labour, the deep-rooted traditions in Morocco and its geographical location provide very promising prospects for tourism and there are no serious external political threats.

Nevertheless, the development performance of Morocco is currently below its potential. This dilemma manifests itself in many ways like the low efficiency of the government machinery, the unwillingness of the private sector to undertake new initiatives,

increasing disparity in income distribution, open and disguised unemployment and the shortage in foreign exchange.

As in many developing countries, the government was probably tempted to regulate and administer more and more of the economic forces. The private sector was watching closely but at the same time concentrating its investment on the profit-generating activities. The process of blaming and counter blaming was thus started.

It all highlighted the need for a given formula to be reached among the parties concerned in any developing country. Economic and social cohesion and development are never attained by accident. Issues relating to the government's role in the economy and its efficiency should be periodically considered. The legislative framework which regulates trade, ownership, investment and taxation, to mention but a few examples, has to be up-dated.

Such national gatherings and deliberations should be taken seriously and geared towards positive results. Their final use depends on how issues are analysed openly and de-personalised. In any case, it is always worth trying to bring development performance closer to its potential.

Watch, folks

THE LEBANESE government is right to be concerned about an imminent Israeli attack against Palestinian resistance positions in southern Lebanon, but it is wrong to think the United States government is the right party to contact about forestalling such an attack by Israel. We find it cruelly ironic that it is to the United States that the Arabs turn with the hope of preventing another Israeli invasion of Lebanon, given the reality that it is only by the virtue of Israel's reliance on guaranteed American military and economic support that it has been able to carry out previous acts of aggression against Lebanon and many other parts of the Arab World. What has been most impressive about the American role in the Middle East during the last three decades is the reliability of massive American aid to Israel, and the lack of American moves requiring Israel to adhere to the standards of morality, human rights and international law that the rest of the world has accepted.

In the short term, the best the United States may do, given its leaders' penchant for mediagenic but essentially hollow actions, is to postpone an Israeli invasion of Lebanon for a few weeks or a few months. In the longer term, the volume and quality of American aid for Israel pushes in the direction of more Israeli raids against Lebanon and other Arab states in the area. This has been the ugly lesson of recent history. Washington talks about restraining Israeli aggressiveness, but gives Israel the arms and money it requires to be aggressive on a very large scale, and then makes only symbolic gestures of concern after Israel has demonstrated its militaristic prowess. Until the Arabs as a whole start holding America accountable for its policies in the Middle East, America will get away with this charade over and over again, as it has always done in the past. Watch for it.

Women and higher education in the Middle East

The following is the second part of the America-Middle East report on women's education in the Middle East. The first part was published Sunday, April 11.

By Samira Harfoush and Kathy Sullivan

Enrollment at different levels

Primary Education. Although female primary students account for about two-thirds of all female students in the Arab states, about 10 million girls of primary school age had no access to education in 1975 despite compulsory education legislation and government hopes to achieve universal primary education by this year. In spite of the significant increase in female enrollment ratios at the primary level throughout the Arab World during the last decade, only Lebanon, Libya and Kuwait achieved full female participation in primary education. Egypt has only 56 per cent of its girls of primary school age enrolled, compared to 83 per cent for the combined total of boys and girls in this age group. In Yemen, only 6 per cent of school-age girls are enrolled in primary education. Problems in achieving full par-

ticipation include insufficient school facilities, especially in rural areas; a shortage of teaching staff to handle growing numbers of primary school-age children; and poor enforcement of compulsory education laws.

Academic Secondary Education. The percentage of Arab girls in secondary education has improved: 23 per cent in 1950, 25 per cent in 1960, and 33 per cent in 1975. Female secondary student ratios range from over 50 per cent in Kuwait and 40 per cent in Jordan to only 1 per cent in Yemen.

In general, secondary education in Arab countries is divided into academic (general), vocational/industrial, and teacher training. In Jordan, teacher training is conducted at the postsecondary level, and secondary education is divided into academic, industrial, agricultural, commercial, and nursing training.

A traditional pattern of female concentration in the academic secondary stream is still a very common phenomenon in the Arab states. Ratios of female enrollments in academic education to females in vocational education are as high as 100:1; the lowest discrepancy is in Tunisia (2:1), followed by Egypt (4:1); the only two Arab countries with relatively balanced distributions.

Increases in female academic secondary education have been primarily due to six factors: expansion of compulsory primary education for both males and females; the lower per-student cost of academic secondary education versus vocational education; the value families place on this type of education as the only "proper" sort for girls; changes in government policies, especially in OPEC countries, regarding educational opportunities for girls; the availability of funds from oil revenues that have increased allocations to both male and female education; and the unavailability of some vocational programmes for females. In Jordan, for example, females are not admitted in agricultural and industrial secondary sections.

In Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar, women achieved equal access to academic secondary education as a result of increased oil revenues and small populations. In most countries, females make up about one-third of all students at the academic secondary level, with the exception of Yemen, where only nine in ten high school students are female. Since general secondary education is geared towards preparing students for college, and only a small percentage of secondary education graduates are admitted to higher education

institutions, secondary school does not provide professional outlets for most of its graduates, especially females.

The decline in Arab women's educational enrollments is most drastic around age 15, when a considerable portion of the female population is withdrawn from the educational process, especially in rural areas. Formal education for women has not been traditionally valued, and many families withdraw their daughters from school when they reach puberty. In some countries, this problem is compounded by failure to implement compulsory secondary education for girls and by a shortage of girls' schools above the primary level.

Vocational Secondary Education. This system is not considered proper for girls, especially upper- and middle-class ones, in most Arab countries. The number of girls in vocational education increased in those countries with a relatively longer history of female education, such as Egypt, Tunisia, Lebanon, and Syria. As noted earlier, relative numbers of women in the vocational education are much lower than in academic secondary or teacher training. In 1977, Egyptian and Tunisian females represented 34 per cent of total vocational school enrollments, but females' access to vocational education is almost nonexistent in

Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Kuwait and Libya.

In Arab countries which do have vocational education for women, this training does not necessarily prepare them for active participation in their nations' economies. Emphasis has traditionally been on nursing, home economics, child care, sewing, and other handicrafts with some economic value. But Egypt, Tunisia, Lebanon, Jordan, and Morocco have expanded vocational education to include commercial and laboratory technician training. Morocco is currently implementing a USAID-funded project to integrate women into previously all-male commercial and industrial training institutes. Presently, there are 155 Moroccan women being trained with men in electricity, electronics, drafting, commercial accounting, and business management. In Jordan, women are enrolled in the secondary commercial section, but still have no access to the industrial and agricultural sections. Those women who are in the commercial section are enrolled primarily in secretarial and clerical office skills studies rather than in management or accounting, according to recent UNESCO research.

While traditional female courses, such as textiles or garment-making, continue to have predominantly female enrollments, commercial secondary education is attracting large numbers of Arab women in countries where it is offered. The limited access of females to agricultural studies, especially in countries where females have worked in agriculture for centuries, restricts options for rural women and traps them in a situation where they continue to work as unskilled laborers for little or no wage.

Secondary Teacher Training. Primary school teachers in most Arab countries are trained in secondary teacher training programmes. Although the number of females enrolled in teacher training at the secondary level has significantly expanded, the number is still low in comparison to those enrolled in academic sec-

ondary education. The ratio is close to 1:100 in some Arab countries, with the exception of Libya and Saudi Arabia, where the ratio is 1:15. This higher level of participation reflects the strenuous efforts of these two countries to nationalise their female teaching cadres and to lessen reliance on foreign Arab teachers. In addition, the professions open to women in these two countries are very limited, and teaching tends to be the most socially acceptable profession. Teaching is the first profession that women were allowed to practice in the Arab World, as it was conducted under sex-segregated conditions.

Higher Education. Arab female enrollments in higher education increased from 6,000 in 1950 (12 per cent of the total enrollment), to 28,000 in 1960 (17 per cent of the total enrollment), and to 237,000 in 1975 (28 per cent of the total enrollment). Increased female participation has been greater in some OPEC countries, which boast the highest percentage of female enrollment in the Arab World. This is because many of their male university students are sent abroad for higher education, leaving women as a relatively greater proportion of the university students at home, as shown in the table.

In most Arab countries, females have benefited from a growing acceptance of coeducation at the university level and from admissions policies based upon academic achievement.

To keep the percentage of female university participation versus total university enrollment in perspective, the reader must consider that, in the Arab region as a whole, only about 7 per cent of the student age population (male and female) participated in higher education at all, according to 1975 World Bank statistics. Participation ranged from a high of 30 per cent in Egypt to a low of 1 per cent in Yemen in 1976. In 1975, the majority of the Arab states accommodated between 4 and 10 per cent of their college-age population, compared to the world high rate of 58 per cent in the U.S.

Entrenching our values

AL RA'I: His Majesty King Hussein Saturday opened the first annual conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al-Bait Foundation) expressing pride in this foundation's role to entrench the values and the noble ideas of our Islamic civilisation. These principles will pave the way for a new Islamic role in building an international civilisation which respects mankind and protects human dignity irrespective of race, colour or creed.

Addressing the participants at the conference, King Hussein reminded them of the reality of the great challenge facing the Arabs and the Muslims in Palestine and threatening their fate and their countries. He explained that this challenge has always been an overall conflict between civilisations, involving the existence and the character of the Arab Nation.

It is needless to say that the barbaric and savage practices of the Israeli aggressors in the occupied Arab territories, the umbrella protecting the Israelis and the foreign attempts to impose hegemony on the region are one side of the picture of a com-

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

prehensive conflict. In light of this reality, the Arabs and Muslims must enter the conflict armed with their Islamic civilisation which dictates the building of a united Arab-Islamic file, freeing the Arab and the Islamic will and deterring the aggressor and driving it out of the land it usurped. This means that doing battle in the defence of the nation is a cultural practice as well as a duty and a responsibility.

Conflict of civilisations

AL DUSTOUR: His Majesty King Hussein has stressed that the conflict confronting our nation in Palestine is basically a conflict of civilisations. Addressing the participants in the Al al-Bait Foundation's first annual conference, the King stressed that Arabs and Muslims should establish a strong and united stand in confronting this challenge.

The Arab Nation should be the first to benefit and take lessons from its own history. Our Arab and Islamic civilisation has been

open to all sorts of civilisations, and this is why it included diverse creeds, colours and races. Nowadays we are not sure which path to tread while the world is being subjected to new theories about international economy and the possibility of reasserting it. Do we remain to be receivers or should we close ourselves in content with what we have?

Since the very beginning, culture has had a humanistic role in our civilisation. Our culture has been enriched from many other tributaries and has been able to move into and cover very broad dimensions. Although our civilisation has been open to other civilisations, we feel that a barrier of some sort is about to detach us from the roots of our civilisation.

This large number of distinguished Arab and Muslim scientists (Ulema) is meeting in Amman these days in order to re-establish our ties with our Arab-Islamic history. Whether the volume we have between our hands or the bits and pieces scattered around world museums and educational establishments, Arabs and Muslims should benefit from Arab and Islamic values through a modern perspective.

We welcome our dear guests and wish them and the Al al-Bait Foundation success and progress in their very important task.

JORDAN TIMES DATA

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
 6:00 Cartoons
 6:30 Children's Programme
 7:00 Local Programme
 7:30 Local Programme
 8:00 News in Arabic
 8:30 Arabic Series
 9:30 Arab Festival Day

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French programme
 6:30 Cartoons
 7:00 News in French
 7:30 Cartoons
 7:45 Environmental Protection
 8:00 News in Arabic
 8:30 Documentary: Break Report
 10:00 News in English
 10:15 News in English
 11:00 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 KHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
 7:01 Morning Show
 7:30 News Bulletin
 7:40 Morning Show
 10:00 News Bulletin
 10:30 Morning Show
 10:30 30 Minute Theatre
 11:00 Sign off
 12:00 News Bulletin
 12:30 Pop Session
 12:30 News Summary
 12:30 Pop Session
 14:00 News Bulletin
 14:30 French Way of Life
 15:00 Concert Hour
 16:00 News Bulletin
 16:30 Old Favorites
 17:00 25 Years of Rock
 17:30 Pop Session

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

6:00 Daybreak 6:00 The Breakfast Show 10:00 News Summary 10:30 VOA Magazine Show: America, Science, Literature 10:30 Special English News 10:30 Special English Science and Technology Report 10:30 Feature: This is America 10:30 Music USA: Standards 10:30 News Roundup 10:30 Dateline 10:30 Special English News 10:30 Science and Technology 10:30 This is America 10:30 Music USA: Standards 10:30 News Roundup 10:30 VOA Magazine Show: America, Science, Literature 10:30 Special English News 10:30 Special English Science and Technology Report 10:30 Feature: This is America 10:30 Music USA: Standards 10:30 News Roundup 10:30 Dateline 10:30 Special English News 10:30 Science and Technology 10:30 This is America 10:30 Music USA: Standards 10:30 News Roundup 10:30 VOA Magazine Show: America, Science, Literature 10:30 Special English News 10:30 Special English Science and Technology Report 10:30 Feature: This is America 10:30 Music USA: Standards 10:30 News Roundup 10:30 Dateline 10:30 Special 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9 EEC member states back Britain to isolate Argentina, diplomatically and economically

BRUSSELS (R) — Britain's campaign to drive Argentina from the Falkland Islands by isolating it diplomatically

and economically has won powerful backing from its nine European Economic Community (EEC) partners.

But a total ban on Argentine imports agreed Saturday is unlikely to deflect Britain's resolve to use force if necessary to win back its occupied colony, diplomatic sources said.

The embargo, which could come into effect on Wednesday, is the toughest trade move in the 25-year history of the community.

The sources said it is intended as a sign of the EEC's strong wish for a peaceful solution to the Falklands dispute, which could erupt into armed confrontation after a British threat to fire on any Argentine ships in a 200-mile war zone around the islands from Monday.

Announcing their decision Saturday, and a ban on arms sales to Buenos Aires, the 10 backed a United Nations Security Council resolution which called for an end to hostilities, the immediate withdrawal of Argentine troops and the pursuit of a diplomatic solution.

Argentina, which stands to lose trade worth about \$40 million a week, some 26 per cent of its total foreign sales, promptly condemned the EEC's action as economic aggression and said it would subject imports from the community to official case-by-case approval.

The sanctions will come as a harsh blow to the Argentine economy, with galloping inflation and a foreign debt of \$34 billion, and are likely to step up pressure on the country's ruling junta to negotiate a settlement, the sources said.

The squeeze could be intensified if other countries follow the EEC's example, as hinted in Saturday's

announcement. Australia has already said it is banning Argentine imports, and New Zealand and Canada might join the sanctions, the sources added.

For the EEC, the import and arms sales bans, which could hit the community's lucrative export trade to Argentina if Buenos Aires retaliates in kind, are in marked contrast to earlier trade moves on political grounds, both in their severity and in the speed with which they were decided.

In the most recent example, the community was swift to condemn what it saw as the Soviet Union's guiding hand in the imposition of martial law in Poland last December.

But when it came to taking concrete action against the Kremlin as requested by the United States, the 10 took three months to decide what to do and then banned only about one per cent of Soviet sales.

Diplomats said the EEC had felt greater urgency to act over the Falklands dispute because a member state was involved in what could develop into full-scale war—the first such occasion since the founding of the common market in 1957.

Although some member states were still sceptical about the value of sanctions, they were also sensitive to public opinion and wanted to demonstrate that the community could act decisively when a grave crisis threatened, they said.

Legal details of the EEC sanctions still have to be worked out, and ambassadors from the 10 will meet on Wednesday to decide whether the import ban should be applied directly by each national government or under the aegis of the EEC commission.

Commodity producers strive for independence

By Brij Khindaria

GENEVA — Third World commodity producers are moving towards a fundamental re-orientation of their production and export policies which, if successful, could be the most significant event on world commodity markets during the 1980s.

The main thrust of that re-orientation is to move away from negotiations with consuming countries towards improving co-operation among Third World members.

Confidence in the ability of producer-consumer negotiations to solve the problem of falling real earnings from commodity exports has hit rock bottom on both sides, although consumers still like to say that progress is being made.

While no developing country wants to discount the importance of those negotiations, the aim is now to find ways of co-ordinating production levels and dealings directly with buyers.

The biggest obstacle to such co-operation is the cut-throat competition for markets among the producers themselves. But the main agricultural, mineral and metal exporters argue that "collective self-reliance" is the only road left open to them by the stalemate in price stabilisation talks sponsored by the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

A summit of selected Third World leaders met in New Delhi last month at the invitation of

India's Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, to discuss this concept of self-reliance.

The leaders agreed that the developing countries ought to co-operate more closely among themselves as a means to exercising greater leverage over the industrialised nations.

Commodity producers discount the creation of price-rigging cartels as being impracticable. The main intention is to tackle not only the problems of commodity price stabilisation but also of expensive production methods, poor mar-

keting and management and inefficient support systems. Processing raw materials before export is also high up on their list.

"Many of the things that Europeans and Americans tell us are right. It is quite true that international price stabilisation agreements cannot solve anything if our production structures are wrong," a Third World official said.

"But the fact remains that whatever we do we cannot get a better deal from buyers without winning a bigger role in the commodity

exchanges and loosening the control of established traders who act exclusively in favour of buyers," he added.

Another insisted that Third World producers must improve co-operation even if such commodity exporting industrial nations as Australia and New Zealand withhold support.

"Asking industrial country importers to help in paying for international buffer stock arrangements designed to prevent drops in prices is like asking the landlord to pay for land reforms to

make tenants his equals. It would be foolish to hope for too much from such a negotiation," he added.

Producers have already established successful co-operation in the International Coffee Agreement, which relies neither on the money nor the expertise of industrialised countries to attempt price stabilisation.

— Financial Times news feature

Saudi production may fall under 7m barrels a day

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia may this week announce a cut in its oil production ceiling of 500,000 barrels daily to help Nigeria hold the OPEC pricing line, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported Sunday.

The Saudi government was seriously considering a cut in this month's seven million barrels daily ceiling backdated to April 1 but no final decision had been taken, Nicotia-based MEES said.

Output last month, when the ceiling was 7.5 million barrels daily, averaged well below seven million, apparently because of a sharp drop in exports after OPEC — the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries — met in Vienna on March 19 and 20, MEES said it learned from authoritative Saudi sources.

Saudi Arabia fears that if Nigeria succumbs to pressure from oil companies to cut its price, it could trigger an OPEC-wide tariff collapse in the present world glut, oil analysts said.

London market analysts said last week that a way to help Nigeria hold its price of \$35.50 a barrel in the face of a threatened boycott by oil companies would be for Saudi Arabia to cut its output, reducing world supply and forcing buyers back to Lagos.

Saudi Arabia has said that the 13-nation OPEC might hold emergency talks to impose sanctions on companies that try to force a price cut by Nigeria but MEES said the prospect of such a meeting seemed to have faded in the past week.

Influential oil ministers felt there was no point rushing to meet

until all other means of resolving Nigeria's problems had been exhausted, MEES said.

Nigerian President Shehu Shagari said last week that some firms had retracted the threat to stop buying Nigeria's oil.

OPEC's four-minister market monitoring committee has postponed a meeting planned for April 7 in Vienna, informed OPEC sources said, and the next full ministerial meeting is not scheduled until May 20 in Quito, Ecuador.

MEES said, however, the battle over Nigerian output was far from won from OPEC's point of view. Output might edge as high as 900,000 barrels daily in April, a long way from the 1.3 million barrels daily allocated at last month's Vienna talks as part of an OPEC-wide output quota agreement to defend prices, it said.

Industry sources in Lagos say March output was 943,000 barrels daily.

"So it may be that the measures already under way ... would need to be supplemented by some kind of temporary financial support for Nigeria on the part of the Gulf producers," MEES said.

It added that Saudi Arabia had already ordered state-owned Perromin not to sign a contract about to be concluded with the Shell group to supply Saudi oil to a European government.

MEES said it understood the Saudi attitude related directly to Shell's stand on Nigeria. London oil analysts have said Anglo-Dutch Shell took a lead in saying Nigeria's price was too high.

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SPORTS

Borg will not defend French Open title

MONTE CARLO (A.P.) — Six-time French Open champion Bjorn Borg has decided not to enter that Grand Slam tennis event this year because of a ruling that would force him to go through the qualifying round, his coach Lennart Bergelin said Sunday.

Bergelin made the statement to a group of journalists at the Monte Carlo Country Club, where a \$300,000 Grand Prix tournament was being played.

The 25-year-old Borg ended a five-month tournament break, the longest of his career, to play in the Monte Carlo Grand Prix tennis tournament. He was eliminated in straight sets Thursday in a quarterfinal match against France's Yannick Noah.

Borg, who had been vying for a

record fourth title at Monte Carlo, had to go through the qualifying round at the event this year because of his decision to play in only seven Grand Prix tournaments in 1982.

The Men's International Professional Tennis Council, the governing board of the sport, has set a minimum of 10 Grand Prix tournaments for every player this year. The council steadfastly has refused to grant Borg's request that he be exempted from the 10-tournament minimum, meaning Borg must go through the qualifying round of every event he wishes to enter this year.

The deadline for a player to announce his intent to play at the French Open ends at midnight Monday. The two-week French tournament, the first grand slam event of the year, begins May 24.

"Bjorn has decided not to play the French Open this year because he doesn't want to go through the qualifying round," Bergelin said.

"We haven't yet made a decision on Wimbledon."

The All England Club, which



Borg ... Gives the French Open a miss.

runs Wimbledon, is meeting this Thursday to discuss the 25-year-old Borg's qualifying status.

"We will probably be making an announcement on whether Borg will play at Wimbledon next week in Tokyo," Bergelin said.

Borg will be playing an exhibition match in Japan next week.

The world's top player for 27 consecutive months, Borg has dropped to sixth place in the rankings since American John McEnroe kept him from winning a sixth title at Wimbledon last July.

Tennis sources said Wimbledon officials would like to exempt Borg from the qualifying round there. Sir Brian Burnett, the chairman of Wimbledon, last week flew to Monte Carlo to discuss Borg's qualifying status with the professional council.

Burnett would not comment on his talks with the council and has said he would have no statement on Borg's situation until after the All England Club's meeting Thursday.

Japan overall winner in 10th Asian Cycling Championships

BANGKOK (A.P.) — Japan emerged the overall medals winner of the 10th Asian Cycling Championships, capturing the two final events of the five-day competition Sunday.

Japan's Hitoshi Sato edged out South Korea's Seo Chang Kyu to capture the 180-kilometre event in a time of five hours, eight minutes, 43.33 seconds. The South Korean had a 5:8:14.46 clocking while China's Li Chun Chang came in third with a 5:8:15.54.

The Japanese also took the 180-kilometre men's team event, with Iran close behind in second and China in third. The Japanese time was 15:24:47.72, while the Iranians notched 15:24:53.87 and the Chinese 15:24:57.17.

The twin Japanese victories Sunday gave them five gold medals and three silvers in the men's competition. South Korea carried away three golds and four silvers, while Iran was third with a silver and two bronze medals.

In the women's division it was China, Japan and India—in that order—in the medal standings.

Iran, India, Indonesia, China, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Macao, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei and host Thailand participated in the championships.

Vilas defeats Lendl, wins Monte Carlo title

MONTE CARLO (A.P.) — Argentina's Guillermo Vilas took his first match-point on the 72nd rally Sunday to upset top seed Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia 6-1, 7-6, 6-3 in the championship match of the \$300,000 Monte Carlo Grand Prix tennis tournament.

It was the second time Vilas, the No. 2 seed has won the title at this major clay court tournament.

Monaco's Princess Grace Kelly presented Vilas with the silver winner's cup.

The 29-year-old Argentine, ranked fourth, needed two hours and 39 minutes to post his straight-sets victory over the 22-year-old Czech, who last week

wrested the No. 2 spot in the rankings from American Jimmy Connors.

Vilas earned \$60,000 as the winner while Lendl took home a \$30,000 runner's-up cheque.

The poetry-writing Vilas, who published a volume of his works last year, never lost a single set in his advancement toward the title he last won in 1976.

It was the third consecutive year Vilas had reached the finals at Monte Carlo. In 1980 he was defeated by Bjorn Borg and last year he and Connors each had won two sets in the title match before it was cancelled by a thunderstorm and never rescheduled.

Rahn, main force behind the biggest upset in a World Cup final

BONN (R) — Helmut Rahn was the happy-go-lucky joker who came up trumps for West Germany's World Cup soccer team in the 1954 finals in Switzerland.

Remembered as "the life and soul of the team" by skipper Fritz Walter, Rahn had the last laugh with two memorable goals in the final against all-conquering Hungary.

After trailing by two goals after only eight minutes against Hungary, the overwhelming favourites for the trophy, West Germany hit

back for a 3-2 win in what remains the highest upset ever seen in a World Cup final.

The Magical Magyars, who had humbled England 6-3 at Wembley the previous November, had been in irresistible form throughout the tournament, with Ferenc Puskas, Sandor Kocsis and Nandor Hidvegi combining to destroy South Korea 9-0 and West Germany 8-3 in the first round.

The Hungarians then set themselves up for what seemed likely to be a formality in the final with 4-2 victories over Brazil and defending champions Uruguay in the quarter and semifinals.

Germany, returning to the World Cup for the first time since the World War II, looked set for another thrashing after that stunning start to the final by the Hungarians.

But 10 minutes after conceding those two early goals the German were level. Max Morlock opened their tally and then Rahn fastened on to a corner from Walter and drove the heavy, wet ball past

Hungarian goalkeeper Gyula Grosics.

Most spectators in Bern's Wankdorf stadium still expected the class of the Hungarians to tell in the end against a German side which had needed a play-off against Turkey to get through to the second round of the finals.

But "Boss", Rahn, as he was always known, thought otherwise. With six minutes to go he took a pass from Hans Schafer out on the right, cut inside two Hungarian defenders, swerved once more, transferred the ball to his left foot and hammered a low shot

into the far corner of the net.

He struck the ball so hard it bounced back out of the net. West Germany have scored some memorable goals since then but Rahn's winner against Hungary is the one they savour most.

"I knew both times the ball would end up in the net," he said after the game.

Rahn remained an international until 1960, scoring 21 goals in his 40 appearances. Now, a heavyweight 52, he is a car salesman in Essen and still turns out for the occasional charity game.

British explorers, first to circle the earth

LONDON (R) — Two British explorers reached the North Pole early Sunday, last major hurdle in an attempt to become the first men to circle the earth by both polar ice caps, an expedition spokesman said.

Sir Ranulph Fiennes and Charles Burton, who crossed Antarctica two years ago, reached the North Pole at 0215 GMT, the spokesman added.

News of their arrival was radioed to London by Lady Virginia Fiennes from the expedition's base camp, on Ellesmere Island, 800 km from the pole.

The two men, who had been held up for 10 hours waiting for supplies to be flown out to them, arrived four days ahead of schedule.

They set off again on their snow mobiles after a short stop at the pole, where temperatures were minus 32 degrees centigrade.

They hope to arrive back in England in early June at the end of a 83,000-km trek, which began in Greenwich, near London, in September 1979.

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Soviet Everest team pitches camp

KATHMANDU (R) — A Soviet expedition climbing Mount Everest has pitched a high altitude camp at 7,850 metres after battling fierce winds and heavy snow, the Nepalese Tourism Ministry said Sunday.

The Russians, making their first attempt on a Himalayan peak, plan to set up two more camps during the next two or three weeks before making an attempt on the 8,848-metre summit in mid-May.

The Soviet climbers are battling their way up the steep and technically difficult southwest face of Everest.

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The Central Bank of Jordan announces a tender for buying a computer system that will service the different departments of the bank.

Representatives of computer companies who wish to submit proposals concerning this tender are requested to obtain the required hardware specifications and tender terms from the procurement division for an unrefundable amount of J.D. 50.

Proposals are to be submitted in English in sealed envelopes to the procurement division not later than 1 p.m. on Thursday, May 27, 1982.

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RES

So far all remedies have failed to check the disintegration of the rock monument which guards the ancient pyramids

Cancer of ages plagues Sphinx

By Jeremy-Clift
Reuter

GIZA, Egypt — The Sphinx, the giant rock figure of a crouching lion with the head of a pharaoh that guards the ancient pyramids of Giza, is suffering from a creeping cancer that could prove fatal.

So far all remedies have failed to check the disintegration of the 4,500-year-old monument which has become one of the most famed tourist attractions in the world.

It is under attack from a potentially lethal combination of water, salt, air pollution, sun, sand and driving desert winds.

But differing expert diagnosis and prescription has also held up work to preserve the statue.

Alarm bells were set ringing last October when blocks of stone dating from Greco-Roman times that were encasing the left leg of the Sphinx fell off.

The government has acted to repair the damage, but Ahmad Kadri, director of Egypt's antiquities department, admits that "in medical terms it has only had the effect of a tranquilliser."

Now the department is trying to draw up a blueprint for longer-term treatment and Dr. Kadri says a fund of over \$500,000 is required to carrying out the necessary work.

Culture Minister Mohammad Abdul-Hamid Radwan ordered the establishment of seven expert committees to look into ways of

saving the Sphinx. Officials say they have made a number of suggestions already, but are still working on a comprehensive plan.

Earlier chemical treatment to fill the Sphinx with a type of glue to protect it from erosion failed to halt the rot and in fact may have encouraged it by forming a hard shell that then started to chip off, foreign experts say.

Now analysts are concentrating attention on ways to combat the effects of subterranean water seeping into the porous limestone of the Sphinx's crumbling body.

Restoration experts say that salt left behind when the water evaporates helps make the stone brittle, causing it to flake off.

An American research team worked out a vacuum technique to extract the salts and then seal the base of the monument erected on the orders of King Khafra (Chephren) at the time of the Fourth Dynasty.

But this has now been shelved by the Egyptians while the seven committees study the whole problem.

Like many Egyptian monuments, the Sphinx was insulated from the elements for centuries by sand blown in from the Sahara. Only its head was exposed and at one stage the nose was mutilated. Popular belief has it that an irate military commander ordered his men to use the Sphinx for artillery practice.

The problem of the water is relatively new. The water level across



Egypt has risen as a result of the building of the Aswan High dam. Mr. Radwan also blames inadequate sewage systems from nearby hamlets for clogging underground passages near the Sphinx and the pyramids with effluent.

Chalets in the desert close to the pyramids have now been flattened by bulldozers and the semi-official Cairo daily Al-Ahram says that a new accommodation complex will be built for those who had constructed homes illegally in the dusty village of Nazit Al-Saman near the post-card shops and souvenir sellers around the Sphinx.

The decision was taken after it was decisively proved that sewage leaking from the village endangers the antiquities in the area and threatens to bring down the Sphinx's head because of damage caused to the neck of the statue," the newspaper reported late last month.

Dr. Kadri says that a series of wells have been dug to determine the source and flow of the subterranean water.

"We shall have to find out what is the suitable level of the waters that should remain as draining them completely or leaving them at their present level would not be appropriate," he told Reuters.

In a recent trip to London, Mr. Radwan sparked new controversy about the Sphinx by requesting the return of a one metre-high segment of the legendary animal's pharaonic beard from the British museum.

The idea is to restore the entire beard to the Sphinx.

The British, prevented by act of parliament from returning antiquities collected during the days of empire to their country of origin, said they would look into the idea of a long-term loan.

Foreign Egyptologists regarded the issue of the Sphinx's beard as something of a red herring. "Deep down it's a question of persistent decay," said one archaeologist grimly. "If nothing is done to halt the cancer eventually only radical surgery will be the answer."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SETAC
SCADE
ENMOY
MONKY
WHYNOA
DILBOE
BOIOED

Answer here: HE

Yesterday's Jumbles: TULIP CHALK OXYGEN QUIVER

Answer: How to dress on a very cold day—QUICKLY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

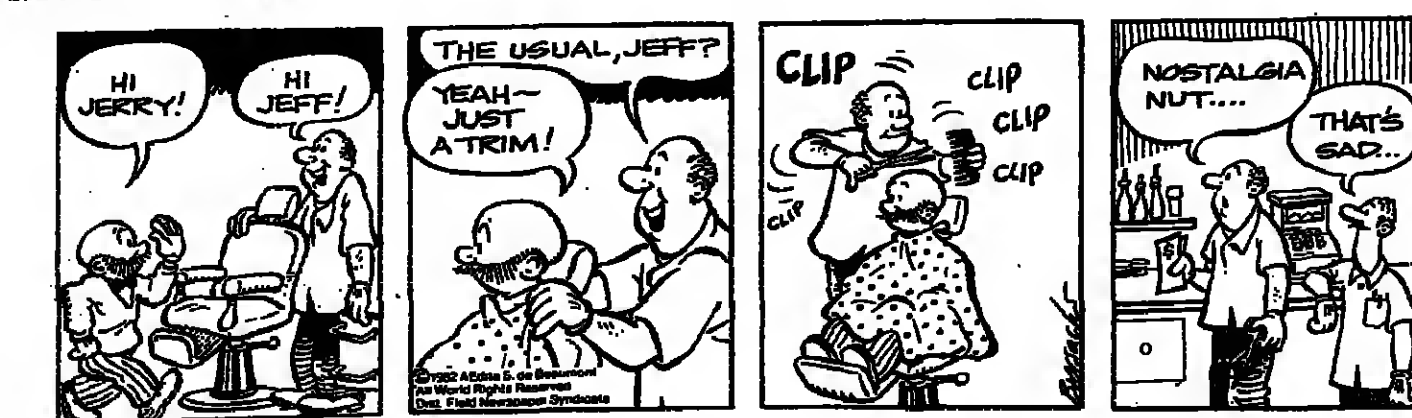


"It all settled into one 16 ounce flake."

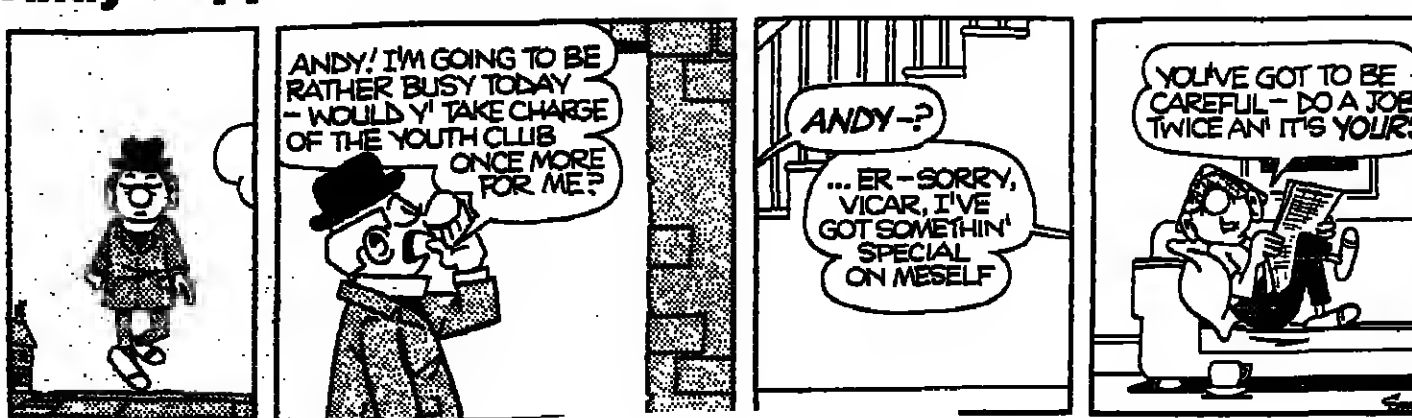
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



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FORECAST FOR MONDAY, APR. 12, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to make plans for whatever course you want to put in motion that could pave the way to greater production in the future. Use your own resourcefulness and ingenuity.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Give full attention to responsibilities you have assumed and discharge them efficiently. Safeguard your reputation.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) If you carry through with expectations of associates, you avoid trouble and tensions. Don't neglect civic matters.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Begin the new week constructively by handling important work efficiently. Avoid engaging in controversial subjects.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make sure you first perfect a skill you have before bringing it to the attention of higher-ups. Sidestep a foe.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Try to understand others whose ideas are different from yours. Be more supportive of loved one and be happier.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Obtain important data you need and improve present operations. Be sure to take better care of your health.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Handle financial affairs early in the day and get excellent results. Your usual routines could prove troublesome now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Analyze your progress and know what still needs to be done to gain your goals. Consult an expert for advice you need.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan how to be more productive in the future. You have fine creative ideas that need expression now.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Follow the sound advice of good friends who have your best interests at heart. Strive for increased happiness.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Contact influential persons and discuss how you can become more successful in the future. Think constructively.

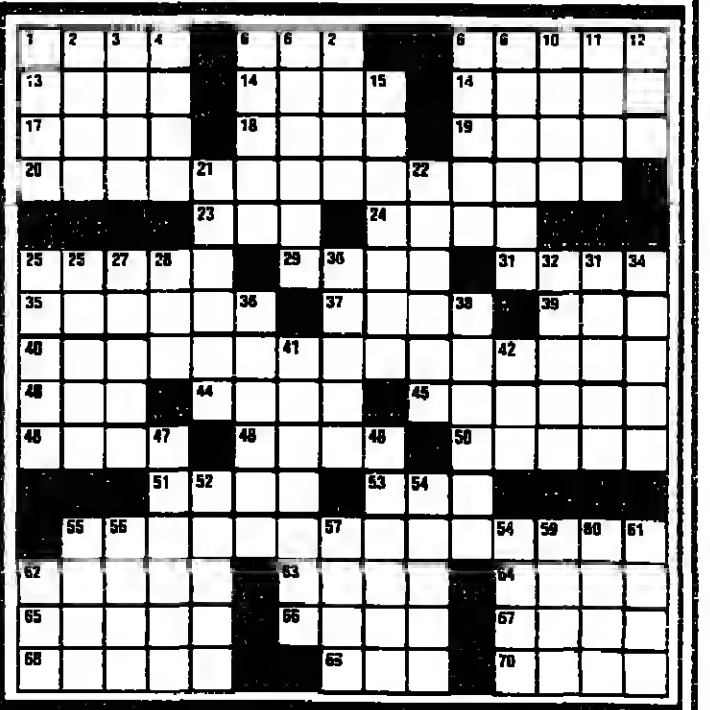
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A new project you have in mind needs more study before you put it in operation. Make new contacts of worth.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be able to gain the support of higher-ups by assisting them in some way. One who can make quick decisions, but remains steadfast to ideas. Give good religious training for a happier life. Sports are good here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Sidney L. Robbins

ACROSS	29 Cornish	50 Type of	21 Floating
1 Smack	or candy	rocket	22 Sharp-
5 Repository	31 Too	51 Billiards	shooter
for a torch	35 Market-	53 And so	Annie
8 Wide	places in	forth abbr.	25 Lecherous
13 River to	old Greece	55 Child cyc-	man
the Seine	37 Great evil	list's aids	26 Consent
14 Study hard	39 — de co-	62 Ms Bailey	27 "— say,
16 Laughing	logne	63 Alaska city	not as I
17 Even-handed	40 Circus	64 Bird or	do"
18 Italy's	shape	43 Sure!	65 Poker word
19 Poker	44 After the	66 Memiment	30 Follows
stakes	deuce	67 Peak	32 Sprang
20 Series of	45 Cried	68 Senior	33 More
ideas	shrilly:	69 Also	34 Church
23 Consumed	var.	70 Get rid of	message
24 Fleming's	46 Portuguese		38 Ruler of a
namesakes	monetary		Greek
25 Former	units		province
Egyptian	48 Sailboat		41 Giving out
ruler	item		cards
			42 Color
			47 Meager
			49 Superficial
			cover
			52 Ship
			54 Rough
			fabric
			55 Duck
			56 Attack
			57 Lopez song
			58 Ages
			59 Per
			60 Citrus
			fruit
			61 Snow
			vehicle
			62 Money player



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WORLD

Moscow calls Haig 'messenger of neocolonialists' in Falkland crisis U.N. chief cuts Europe tour

GENEVA (Agencies) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is cutting short a European tour "because of the international situation" and returning to U.N. headquarters, a U.N. spokesman said Saturday.

The secretary general, now vacationing in Italy, will return to New York on Monday, he said.

He was due to visit Bern, Vienna and Belgrade this week.

The spokesman declined to give any further details about Mr. Perez de Cuellar's plans.

The secretary general, who began his tour in Rome last Sunday, has come under criticism for being away from U.N. headquarters at a time of crisis.

He told a news conference here on Thursday he was in close touch with both Britain and Argentina on the Falklands crisis, but wanted to give United States mediation efforts a chance before offering his services.

He said then his impression was that neither side wanted him to intervene.

During his stay in Geneva, Mr.

Perez de Cuellar held talks with United States Ambassador Geoffrey Swahe and kept in close contact with British and Argentinian missions to the U.N. here.

He stressed in his statements to journalists that his main purpose was to see the U.N. Security Council resolution on the dispute was implemented in its entirety.

The resolution, adopted by 10 votes to one last Friday, called on Argentinian troops who occupied the islands to leave and for Britain and Argentina to settle their differences over possession of the islands by diplomatic means.

This was a Security Council resolution mandatory on member states, he emphasised.

Reagan pledges U.S. help

Meanwhile in Bridgetown, Barbados, U.S. President Reagan has pledged the United States would do all it could to help resolve the Falkland crisis.

"Two of our friends, the United Kingdom and Argentina, confront each other in a complex dis-

agreement which goes back many generations," Mr. Reagan said in a radio address to the United States.

"Because they are both our friends, I have offered our help in an effort to bring the two countries together."

"We will do all we can to help bring a peaceful resolution of this matter."

Moscow assails U.S. role

The Soviet Communist Party daily Pravda Sunday said U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was acting as a "messenger for British neocolonialists" in the Falklands dispute.

The swipe at Washington's attempts to mediate in the Anglo-Argentine dispute came in a

commentary renewing Soviet charges that Britain was in breach of United Nations rulings on decolonising the islands.

Referring to Mr. Haig's shuttling between London and Buenos Aires, Pravda said: "Washington, covering up the mission as one of mediation, is really, as many people believe, acting as a messenger for British neocolonialists."

Pravda said Britain's attempts to restore the colonial status of the Falklands by the use of force were inadmissible and contradicted a U.N. decolonisation ruling.

It said that world democratic opinion believed the restoration of the Falklands' colonial status was "absolutely inadmissible" and repeated Moscow's call for a negotiated solution to the crisis.

Brezhnev may accept Reagan talks proposal

MOSCOW (R) — A senior Soviet official has told visiting U.S. foreign policy experts he thought President Leonid Brezhnev would probably take up President Reagan's proposal for a summit meeting in June.

But members of the non-governmental U.S. group said on Saturday the official, a senior member of the Communist Party's policy-making central committee, made it clear no decision had yet been taken.

The 10-member U.S. delegation from the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington has just completed five days of talks with Soviet officials. It was composed of senior academic specialists in foreign policy and politicians.

Soviet officials told the visiting U.S. group they thought a summit could help to develop personal relations between Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Reagan as a first step to an easing of tensions.

Members of the group told

Western correspondents the officials had expressed grave doubts whether Mr. Reagan was serious about talks and indicated they were not sure whether such a meeting could achieve much without proper preparation.

Mr. Reagan said at an impromptu press conference in Washington last Monday that he would like to meet the Kremlin chief during a United Nations conference on disarmament in New York in June.

The official Soviet media has made no comment on the invitation.

Relations between Moscow and Washington have deteriorated since Mr. Reagan took over the presidency 14 months ago. Although Mr. Brezhnev hinted in February last year he would be interested in an early summit with the U.S. leader, there has been little concrete progress in this direction.

Sikh leader denied entry to India

NEW DELHI (A.P.) — Ganga Singh Dhillon, a naturalised American of Indian origin, was refused entry into his homeland Saturday because of his activities promoting the cause of an independent Sikh nation.

Mr. Dhillon, who lives in suburban Washington, D.C., was forced to continue on to Hong Kong aboard the jetliner that brought him from New York, airport officials said. He was served with an order accusing him of engaging in anti-Indian, secessionist activity.

He is regarded by Indian authorities as one of the main agitators for an independent homeland for Sikhs, the Indian religious minority whose male members wear turbans and beards.

Mr. Dhillon had planned to attend a Sikh gathering next Tuesday in Punjab State, where most of India's Sikhs live. In advance of his arrival he had invited journalists to meet him at his New Delhi hotel suite but he did not appear.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other Indian leaders say the movement claiming Punjab as a Sikh homeland — dubbed "Khalistan" — comes from abroad.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Brazilian fighters intercept Cuban airliner

BRASILIA (R) — Brazilian fighter planes intercepted a Cuban airliner after it entered Brazil's airspace without permission Saturday night and forced it to land at Brasilia airport, a foreign ministry spokesman said Sunday. The Ilyushin-62 jet, containing Cuba's ambassador to Argentina, Emilio Aragonés, and his wife, was allowed to continue its flight to Buenos Aires after several hours, he added. The spokesman said Cuban diplomats at the United Nations had asked permission for the flight on Wednesday. Despite Brazil's refusal, the Ilyushin had proceeded as planned, he added.

Anti-nuclear protest in Chicago

CHICAGO (R) — At least 14,000 people marched through central Chicago Saturday in support of a growing movement for an immediate freeze on U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons. They represented a broad coalition of social and political groups opposed to nuclear arms. The Reagan administration has rejected a freeze on nuclear weapons at current levels saying this would confirm what it sees as a Soviet superiority in some areas. Police spokesmen estimated the crowd at about 14,000 to 15,000 but organisers of the protest said about twice as many took part.

New York police recover stolen art works

NEW YORK (R) — Police have recovered a missing lorry containing paintings and sculpture from New York galleries valued at more than \$1 million. Some of the art works appeared damaged but none was missing, a police spokesman said. The works, mainly American, had been collected from 25 New York galleries for delivery to Chicago. Some of them were by sculptor Louise Nevelson and some by painter Roy Lichtenstein. The lorry, which had been left overnight on a New York street, was found 12 blocks from where it had been reported missing.

3 witchcraft suspects beaten to death

NEW DELHI (R) — Three women suspected of witchcraft were beaten to death by villagers near Malda in India's West Bengal State, police said Sunday. The Press Trust of India (PTI) quoted a senior police officer as saying that four people at Mushidip village were taken ill and the villagers believed they would not recover unless the three women, all aged over 50, were done away with. Five people have been arrested in connection with the deaths, PTI said.



Bulent Ecevit

Ecevit faces trial today

ANKARA (R) — Former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, who was taken from his home Saturday and spent the night in detention, will face a military court on Monday over his contacts with the foreign press, martial law officials said Sunday.

They said the court would decide whether to charge Mr. Ecevit, 56, with violating Turkey's penal code by giving false information to foreigners which could endanger national security.

Conviction on such a charge means a minimum five years "rigorous" imprisonment, according to the code, which mentions no maximum penalty.

Mr. Ecevit has already spent two months in jail for speaking to the foreign press and is due to stand trial on April 29 on a separate charge of writing an article in the West German magazine Der Spiegel last month.

His detention on Saturday which martial law officials say is for giving a statement to a Norwegian newspaper, appeared to reflect a tougher line by Turkey's military rulers against former politicians.

The harder line was heralded by head of state Gen. Kenan Evren in a public speech last week. He gave what he called a final warning to Mr. Ecevit and other former civilian leaders to keep quiet and stay out of politics or face the consequences.

The general said Mr. Ecevit and Turkey's other main political leader of recent years, Suleyman Demirel, had signed a statement pledging not to interfere in politics after they were released from "protective custody" one month after the September 1980 military coup.

Guatemalan convicted of murder of 26 in New York hotel fire

WHITE PLAINS, New York (R) — A jury has convicted a Guatemalan waiter of murdering 26 business executives by starting a fire in a hotel near New York City in December 1980.

After deliberating for six days, the jury of nine men and three women unanimously Saturday found 26-year-old Luis Marin guilty of arson and 26 charges of murder.

Westchester County Court Judge Lawrence Martin, who by New York State law is not bound by the jury decision, said the court would sit again on Wednesday. He could then overturn the verdict if he felt the prosecution had not adequately proved its case, despite the jury's unanimous verdict.

E. German church accuses government of repression

EAST BERLIN (R) — East Germany's Protestant church accused the Communist authorities in an open letter Sunday of alienating youth by excessive repression of a growing unofficial peace movement.

Authoritative church sources said church and state seemed set on a confrontation course over the church's defence of young people wearing disarmament symbols, effectively banned by the government which sees them as undermining defence policies.

The church was not able to make the government position understandable to young people, the letter, signed by the leader of the churches' conference, Bishop of Magdeburg Dr. Werner Krusche, said.

The letter was read in churches throughout East Berlin and the surrounding area Sunday at special Easter services and would be circulated to churches throughout the country, informed sources said.

It said: "We fear that the actions of state bodies are leading to difficult problems in the relationship of basically well-intentioned youth to the state and for the inner peace of our society and the personal development of young people."

A symbol representing swords turning to ploughshares, produced by the church for a peace forum last year, has been adopted as an armband by many young East Germans opposed to military service and both American and Soviet nuclear missiles.

The state regards Soviet missiles as necessary to maintain peace. The church letter said Secretary of State for Church Affairs Klaus Gysi had declared the symbol was being used to turn youth against military service and so could not be tolerated in public.

The church said it opposed the confusion of the expression of Christian conscience with the formation of an unofficial movement but nevertheless regarded state action against wearers of the symbol as a restriction on freedom of belief and conscience.

Ground control accuses Indian satellite's faults

NEW DELHI (R) — Scientists overcame a major fault in India's new multi-purpose communications satellite, Insat-1A, and have started manoeuvres to put it into an intermediate transfer orbit, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Sunday.

The satellite, launched Saturday from Cape Canaveral, Florida, could not be put into the intermediate orbit Saturday because a motor failed to fire on command from the master ground control at Hassan in southern India.

PTI said the problem was successfully solved Sunday and the motor was fired for 30 minutes to put it into the intermediate orbit. The ground control said it had overcome a major hurdle.

The next manoeuvre is expected to raise Insat-1A to its stationary orbit above the equator west of the Indian capital.

The 1,149 kilogramme satellite was to have been launched Thursday, but this was postponed by discovery of a damaged solar sail. A Friday launch was also postponed because of engine trouble aboard a plane of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration supposed to monitor the takeoff.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi messaged her "good wishes to all the Indian scientists and technologists and their fellow scientists in the USA who made possible" the project.

India is spending \$142 million for two U.S.-built satellites to upgrade its domestic long distance telephone system, establish a nationwide television network and provide current weather information and storm warning facilities. The second satellite is to be launched by the U.S. space shuttle.

U.S.-Soviet ties at their 'worst'

BUDAPEST (R) — A senior Soviet adviser has said U.S.-Soviet relations are probably at their worst since World War Two.

Vitali Shurkin, deputy director-general of the Institute for U.S. and Canadian Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said a U.S. arms buildup was one of the reasons for deteriorating East-West relations.

Mr. Shurkin rejected a statement by Egon Bahr, a close aide of former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, that the Soviet Union had destroyed the military balance in Europe by deploying SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles west of the Urals.

City of Calcutta: Problems too many, solutions scarce

By Rajendra Bajpai
Reporter

CALCUTTA — Sprawling slums, mountains of garbage, a heavily overworked sewerage system, narrow lanes and the crawling pace of the overcrowded public transport system have reduced Calcutta to urban chaos.

The capital of British India until 1911 and famed for its Victorian buildings, Calcutta has deteriorated rapidly in recent years.

The Marxist government of West Bengal — Calcutta is the state's capital — is fighting a grim battle against heavy odds to save what has often been described as a dying city.

Prasanta Sur, vice-chairman of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) and minister for urban development, says the city's problems are gigantic and solutions not easy to find.

For example, more than 2,500 tonnes of garbage accumulates here every 24 hours, and nearly 12,000 people are needed to remove it.

Mr. Sur, a former mayor whose job now is to lead the revival of the city, faces a daunting task.

Garbage is merely the most visible sign of the city's failing health. There are other problems, less visible but equally formidable.

Mr. Sur says virtually nothing has been done to improve the old

sewerage system which was laid about 100 years ago and which is now incapable of coping with the pressure.

"We are trying to lay new sewerage lines wherever possible. But at places roads are too narrow and we fear if we dig them some of the old buildings might collapse," he told Reuters.

Officials say no major road has been built in the city, still flourishing as one of India's major trading centres, in nearly 50 years.

"The problems are enormous," Mr. Sur said, adding that only six per cent of the city's land area has been turned into roads.

Calcutta's population, including those living in greater Calcutta across the city's Howrah Bridge, is estimated at nearly 11 million. About 2.6 million live in 3,000 officially registered slum areas.

For a visitor the first visit to Calcutta can be mind-boggling.

The traffic moves slowly — officials say the average speed is only about 10 kilometres per hour — and tens of thousands of hawkers crowd the pavements leaving little room for people to walk.

The telephone system works only in fits and starts and frequent power cuts plunge large parts of the city into darkness. When offices close in the afternoon hundreds of thousands of people are on the road walking in what looks like a procession.

Those who have the courage try to hang on to the incredibly overcrowded buses and trams. There is chaos as cars, buses, trams and rickshaws weave their way through the poly roads.

Calcutta has 3,238 buses, 400 trams, and a thousand taxis but the demand for surface transport is for three times that number.

The Statesman, Calcutta's oldest English-language newspaper founded in 1818, commenting on large-scale digging in the city, said that government bodies "trying to revive the dying city appear to have sentenced Calcutta to death by improvement."

Work was started on an underground railway system in 1972, and has progressed slowly as costs have mounted from 1.4 billion rupees (\$150 million) to six billion rupees (about \$670 million).

It was expected to be ready this year but the target date is now sometime in 1987.

Over the years hundreds of thousands of people from other neighbouring Indian states have moved to Calcutta to look for work and slums have sprouted everywhere.

One of the government's major tasks now is to send these people to new settlements. Some have already been sent to new outlying townships but many continue to live in the heart of the city, sleeping on pavements and under

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Gulf states help flood-ravaged South Yemen

BAHRAIN (R) — Gulf governments have given almost \$13 million as well as emergency supplies to help survivors of floods in South Yemen that killed about 500 people. Kuwait said it was giving \$3 million plus blankets, medicines and food. Saudi Arabia said last week it was donating \$18 million Saudi riyals (\$5.2 million) as well as tents, food and medicine. The United Arab Emirates donated \$3 million and Qatar \$1.5 million. The Aden government said last week about 500 people had died and 10,000 were made homeless in the worst floods in 40 years. It estimated loss to property and crops at about \$950 million and appealed for international help.

S. Yemeni foreign minister in Tehran

TEHRAN (R) — Visiting South Yemeni Foreign Minister Saleh Muhammad Sunday had talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian news agency (IRNA) said. Mr. Saleh Muhammad called for an expansion of economic relations between the two countries, the agency said. Mr. Velayati briefed the Yemeni minister on Iran's foreign policy and on the Gulf war between Iraq and Iran, it added.

Sudan not to attend OAU summit in Lagos

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan said Sunday it will not attend a meeting of African leaders in Lagos later this month to discuss the disputed Western Sahara and the civil war in Chad. Sudanese Foreign Minister Mohammed Mirghani Mubarak said Sudan wanted an extraordinary summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to discuss the Sahara question. He said such a summit would help "avert any split in the organisation (OAU). Morocco has called for a summit to discuss the admission to the OAU in February of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), which represents the Algerian-backed Polisario Front. Morocco and the Polisario are fighting for control of the Western Sahara.

Mubarak urges foreign role in Egyptian development

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Sunday urged Arab and foreign investors in Egypt to contribute towards the country's industrial and agricultural development and promised them assistance and guarantees for their operations. Mr. Mubarak, speaking in a ceremony marking industry day, said he wanted banks working in Egypt to "direct a large portion of their investments at industrial and agricultural projects instead of excessive emphasis on commercial activities." President Mubarak was reflecting growing concern here over the role of foreign banks in Egypt said to be almost entirely given to projects that yield quick profits. Since taking over from his predecessor Anwar Sadat last October, President Mubarak has made clear on various occasions that improving his country's economy was his first priority. He has repeatedly assured foreign investors that the open-door economic policy, engineered by Mr. Sadat in the early 1970's, would continue.

Pakistani trade team leaves for Peking

ISLAMABAD (A.P.) — A five-member trade delegation led by Commerce Secretary Zuhair Haq left Sunday for Peking to sign a fresh commodity exchange protocol for 1982-83. The mission comprises representatives of commerce, finance and the National Bank of Pakistan. Further details were not immediately available.

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